

The Real Situation in France Today!

World Wide Scoop, by Andre Marty --- Starts Tomorrow

The Food Crisis
An Editorial

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Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY

FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM-FASCISM

Vol. XX, No. 15

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1943

Published as second-class matter May 4, 1942 at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. (8 Pages) Price 5 Cents

RED ARMY CAPTURES MILLEROVO; R.A.F. BOMBERS STRIKE AT BERLIN

Nazis Caught Off Guard

LONDON, Jan. 17 (UP).—The RAF's mightiest bombers dumped thousands of fire and explosive bombs on Berlin Saturday night, apparently catching the city's aerial defenses completely off guard, and tonight the Nazis struck back at London, touching off the greatest burst of anti-aircraft fire in a year and a half.

The Nazi effort against London was weak by comparison with the RAF raid on Berlin which was the first by the British in 14 months. The big four-motored Lancaster, Stirling and Halifax bombers which hit Berlin caused such damage that Nazi radio stations reported rescue squads still were poking through shattered buildings today for the bodies of victims.

There were indications that the RAF was out again tonight, sending an Anglo-American aerial offensive into its second week. The German-controlled Paris Radio went off the air at 8:10 P. M. the usual sign of RAF activity over the continent. The Allied offensive, which began by daylight last Monday, was continued today when British Spitfire fighters attacked enemy shipping and railway targets in northern France and the Low Countries. Five German planes were shot down and four Spitfires were lost.

A great weight of bombs—perhaps 1,000 tons—was unloaded on Berlin, starting large fires and causing extensive damage. The number of bombs employed was not announced but the British described it as a "strong force" and in the past this has been used to indicate up to 500 planes. Only one RAF bomber failed to return from the 1,300-mile round trip.

30 Japanese Planes Downed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (UP).—U. S. planes, in a series of attacks against Japanese aircraft and air forces in the Solomons, have destroyed 30 more enemy planes and seriously damaged three Japanese destroyers and a cargo ship, the Navy announced today.

The attacks, ranging over hundreds of miles in the island group, cost the United States six fighter planes and one dive bomber. In land fighting on Jan. 14, the communiqué said, U. S. troops on Guadalcanal, continuing penetration of the jungle bordering Henderson Airfield, advanced about two miles further "against stiff enemy resistance."

The additional toll of enemy aircraft brought the number of Japanese planes destroyed in the Solomons campaign to 755. Bomb hits scored on the destroyers and cargo ship brought to 160 the number of enemy ships sunk or damaged thus far in the islands.

Foe's New Guinea Loss Is 30,000

GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Jan. 17 (UP).—Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey of Australia inferred tonight that the six-month campaign in the Papua area of New Guinea cost the Japanese upwards of 30,000 men and promised that the Japanese in the Sananda sector will be "liquidated gradually."

Green Warns Labor Baiters 4,000 at AFL Southern War Parley



William Green

By ROB. F. HALL
(Special to the Daily Worker)

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 17. — William Green, AFL president, came to the heart of the deep South, home country of the 78th Congress's most reactionary anti-laborites, to hurl a thunderbolt of warning against those who block the nation's war program in legislative halls.

Mr. Green addressed an historic AFL Southern War Labor Conference, whose 4,000 Negro and white delegates, coming from 12 Southern states, gave a smashing answer to those who contend that poll taxes speak for the part of America below the Mason and Dixon line.

(See page 5 for Negro Conference story.)

Their warm approval for Mr. Green's demands for a win-the-war Congress and all-out war efforts gave the evidence, if it's still needed, of the patriotic spirit which continuation of poll tax laws denies expression when Congressmen are elected. His talk was given at a conference banquet Saturday.

WILL NOT REST

The workers, said Mr. Green, "will not rest from their labors until the dictators of Europe and Asia are crushed for all time. Willingly and eagerly they will pitch in and do every job set for them."

Then, with a deliberate warning to the anti-labor elements in Congress, he added: "So long as their strength is not impaired by the destruction of labor standards, so long as their democratic rights are not encroached upon by compulsory legislation, so long as their faith in America is kept intact by giving them a square deal, they will produce the goods."

Mr. Green opened his address with a quotation from President Roosevelt's message to Congress: "The state of this nation is good, the heart of this nation is sound, the spirit of this nation is strong—the faith of this nation is eternal."

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Act on Transit---Cacchione

Warning that serious overcrowding on city transit facilities was heading for the danger point, Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, Brooklyn Communist, yesterday urged the immediate action to be taken to relieve congestion during rush hours on the city subway, bus and trolley lines.

A resolution to be introduced at tomorrow's, Tuesday's meeting of the City Council calls upon the Regional War Manpower Commission, headed by Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, in cooperation with a representative citizens' committee, to work out plans for the early institution of voluntary staggering of work hours.

Mr. Cacchione cited voluntary stagger plans already adopted successfully in Bridgeport, Schenectady, Dallas, Los Angeles, and Washington, D.C. In the past few days, according to Mr. Cacchione, passenger traffic has risen by one-third due to the stringent enforcement of gas rationing. In the year ending June, 1942, even before gas rationing went into effect, traffic on our subway lines had risen by 8 per cent and by 12 per cent on the buses and trolleys. All indications are that the increase will continue.

REASONS FOR INCREASE
Mr. Cacchione attributed this great increase to additional employment in the city and its environs, and to gas rationing.

"This great increase in the riding public on our city lines," said the councilman, "has aggravated an already bad situation during rush hours. Overcrowding seriously undermines the health and morale of our workers, and impairs their ability to produce for the war."

The Regional War Manpower Commission recently issued a report which pointed out that six out of every hundred workers are absent from work daily, the greatest single contributing factor being sickness. Transit overcrowding is partly responsible for such sickness.

"Brooklyn particularly suffers from overcrowding," said Mr. Cacchione. "The BMT buses for the year ending June, 1942, before stringent gas rationing went into effect, had already carried 43 million passengers."

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14,000 Miners Return to Jobs

HAZELTON, Pa., Jan. 17.—Anthracite mine delegates of the Tri-District Board voted here this afternoon to follow instructions of the War Labor Board and remain on the job. This action was taken after the delegates rejected a proposal for a general strike in the anthracite region, which was proposed in connection with the walkout of miners in the Wilkes-Barre area.

The miners also voted to disband the Tri-District Board, a rank and file organization. Instead they acted to set up a Tri-District Committee to enlist the support of the 90,000 miners in the anthracite region for all-out war activity.

In District 1 centering around Wilkes-Barre where 19,000 miners had previously stopped work, a local meeting today heard reports from workers' representatives that, with the exception of four locals, all had voted to return to work. This put 14,000 miners back on the job.

The 19,000 miners have been striking for the past two weeks in protest against the 50 cents monthly assessment imposed by John L. Lewis.

The vote formally affects some 86,000 miners in the anthracite fields, and is considered a victory for the war effort and for labor.

At the meeting, every mention of John L. Lewis was greeted with cries and boos. As one delegate put it "we hate to go back to work under Lewis, but the main thing is to mine the coal the war effort needs, and take care of Lewis some other way."

Lewis, taking advantage of the strike, had branded the Tri-District

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Lee Ping Quan, World Famous as U. S. Navy Cook, Dies in Bellevue

Lee Ping Quan, 63, world famous U. S. Navy cook and steward who once was known as the "Oscar of the Orient," died here yesterday in Bellevue Hospital.

When the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, Quan sought to return to active duty under Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, who, as an Ensign, had first enlisted Quan 33 years ago in the Philippines. But he was too old and his application was turned down. Quan was born in Canton, China, on the "Street of the Seven Lotus Flowers," and when a boy went to Manila where he learned to cook

under his uncle, Li Wan Sun, famous Chinese chef.

Quan joined the Navy at the Philippines naval base of Cavite, becoming cook for Ensign Nimitz aboard the torpedo boat Decatur.

Later he was transferred to the torpedo boat U. S. S. Barry on which he was serving when the World War started.

When the United States entered the war, the Barry and the rest of the Asiatic destroyer flotilla steamed to the Mediterranean and Quan's fame as a chef spread throughout the Allied navies.

Quan had put his life savings in two houses in Canton but when

Tunisia Front



Fighting French troops stormed a position held by Italians near Diebel bou Dabous (A) in Tunisia. They smashed an enemy garrison at Sidi Saad (B). The port of Sousse (C) has been bombed repeatedly by the Allies. The dotted line shows the battlefront in Tunisia which is not a continuous line but rather a series of positions.

British 110 Mi. From Tripoli

LONDON, Jan. 17 (UP).—Britain's Eighth Army rolled toward Tripoli and a merger of the African fronts tonight while the Axis-held Sicilian narrow roads rocked under new Allied air blows featuring 24 hours of uninterrupted raids by planes based on Malta.

Sweeping past Marshal Erwin Rommel's desert defenses, the Eighth Army drove to within 110 miles of Tripoli and its vanguard was little more than 300 miles from the advanced American, British and French positions in Central Tunisia.

The final battles for North Africa appeared to be developing fast. Military circles predicted the Eighth Army would soon take Tripoli and move on to the Tunisian frontier to launch an attack from the east timed with a big push from the west by Allied forces gathering before Tunis and Bizerte.

In Tunisia itself, the deeply mined terrain which has made large-scale fighting impossible and sorely handicapped Allied efforts to move up reinforcements and supplies was reported drying out rapidly and becoming more favorable.

A third Allied army, the Fighting French from Chad under Brig. Gen. Jacques LeClerc, was reported in Madrid, dispatches to be only 90 miles south of the Eighth Army vanguard and advancing toward a junction either around Tripoli or near the Tunisian frontier.

Officers representing LeClerc have driven by armored car to Gen. Sir B. L. Montgomery's advanced brigade headquarters in the desert southeast of Tripoli and have established an effective liaison, the Madrid reports said.

RAF Blasts Akyab Island

NEW DELHI, Jan. 17 (UP).—British Blenheim bombers supporting the British drive in western Burma against Akyab blasted targets on Akyab Island yesterday and Hurricane fighters attacked coastal shipping, river craft, trains and Japanese buildings, a communiqué said today.

The communiqué made no reference to British ground forces which last were reported assaulting enemy positions in the Rathedaung area 25 miles north of Akyab.

American heavy bombers based in India joined the air offensive against Burma, attacking an enemy convoy south of Rangoon, sinking one vessel and damaging another, a U. S. communiqué said.

Soviets Tighten Iron Ring at Stalingrad

MOSCOW, Monday, Jan. 18 (UP).—Soviet shock troops captured the German base and railroad junction of Millerovo, 125 miles north of Rostov, after a fierce battle yesterday in which the Nazi garrison was all but wiped out, the Red Army announced today.

A special communiqué reporting the fall of Millerovo also revealed that the Red Army's new Voronezh offensive had swept 35 miles down from the Don to engulf the rail town of Alekseyevka, while other Soviet forces pushed 15 miles up the Rostov-Baku railway and seized Kursavka, only 75 miles short of Armavir.

The capture of Millerovo was seen as one of the most significant Red Army triumphs of its series of winter offensives. It removed a powerful anchor of German resistance from the midst of the Middle Don area and cleared the way for a full scale drive down the trunk railway on Kamensk and Rostov.

The reduction of Nazi "hedgehog" strength was followed by a pile-driver onslaught which "almost completely wiped out" the German garrison, the communiqué said.

PLANES CAPTURED

"Large booty was captured, including 16 planes, stores of rolling stock and various war equipment," the special bulletin reported.

Earlier front reports said the Red Army exterminating the German army trapped in a "flaming volcano" before Stalingrad and overrun several fortified heights and had crashed through another powerful Nazi defense line in the new offensive south of Voronezh.

The climax of the most disastrous defeat the German army has suffered in this war was reported nearing rapidly as Red Armies plunged ahead along the entire southern front. The complete liberation of Stalingrad within the next few days was believed likely.

The special communiqué reported lightning-like progress in the Voronezh offensive, announced only 24 hours earlier. It said Lieut. Gen. Philip Golikov's had taken Alekseyevka, 77 miles south-southwest of Voronezh and 40 miles south of the Svoboda area whence the drive was launched.

RAILROAD TOWN
The Red Army also captured Korotoyak, on the Rostov railway 48 miles south of Voronezh and on the west bank of the Don. The town is 14 miles west of Svoboda.

Another railway town falling to the Red Army was Podgornaya, on the Rostov-Voronezh line 18 miles north of Rostov, big base which the Soviets captured in the opening phase of their offensive.

"In northern Caucasus our troops as a result of a determined attack captured the district center and large rail station of Kursavka," the special communiqué said.

A second Red Army announcement captioned "booty of our troops in the northern Caucasus" revealed the extent of the German debacle on that front in the great stores of equipment falling into Soviet hands.

Recapitulating the spoils amassed in the north Caucasus by the Red Army since Dec. 25, the report listed the following:

Thirty-five German planes, 314 tanks, 372 guns of various caliber, 422 trench mortars, 390 anti-tank rifles, 622 machine guns, 385,000 shells, 300,000 air bombs, about 10,000 rifles, 2,338 trucks, 480 motorcycles, 28 radio transmitters, eight railway engines, 1,020 freight cars, eight passenger coaches, 27 snow-plows and 70 stores of ammunition, arms and food.

A Soviet ring of steel was drawing tighter by the hour around the 70,000 to 80,000 Germans in the Stalingrad pocket, their number already cut by 140,000. The High Command said the Red Army drove the Germans from several streets in Stalingrad and captured many fortified heights on the southern outskirts of the city.

NAZI DEATH TOLL MOUNTS
The midday communiqué listed 3,600 Germans slain on the Southern Front in the previous 12 hours.

(Continued on Page 4)

The Nazi Hunter Is Hunted

By Ilya Ehrenburg
Soviet War Correspondent
Written for United Press

MOSCOW, Jan. 16 (Delayed).—Twenty-two trapped German divisions are writhing in agony on a small patch of territory near Stalingrad, waiting for the coup de grace. The hunter has become the hunted.

"War to the German is like hunting. We surround the Russians, then ferret them out of their dens. You know, dear Elsa, it is real fun." So wrote under-officer Konrad Schiller in August. Now he lies dead in the snow.

The starved and frozen Germans are eating cats and dogs, and are dreaming of crows.

In November the German command still kept their soldiers in ignorance of the fact that they were surrounded. They learned about it not from their officers, but from soup. It was in the early part of December. The soldiers were served evil smelling mess.

"What's this?" they cried in disgust.

DOG MEAT

"Horse flesh," they were told. But it was dog flesh.

It was then that the most repulsive soldiers, holding their

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Demonstrate Against Franco

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Jan. 17. — Demonstrations against the Franco regime have taken place in several Spanish towns, the Madrid correspondent of the *Essener National Zeitung* reported yesterday.

The correspondent explains that General Francisco Franco is not in the war on the Axis side as yet because "the national government has not succeeded in eliminating" Republican activity throughout the country. Agitation for a Republican Spain has increased since the Allied invasion of North Africa, the German correspondent says.

Medical Feats Performed at Stalingrad

By Dr. E. Smirnov
Chief of the Red Army Medical Service
(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Jan. 17.—During the height of the Stalingrad fighting, 30 per cent of the wounded were returned to service as a result of medical treatment on the spot—which we believe is a good record. Perhaps on no other sector of the Soviet-German front has the fighting attained such ferocity as at Stalingrad. The defense of this Volga fortress necessarily involved great effort on the part of the army medical service.

The ambulance personnel was obliged often to work under enemy rifle and gun fire. The Volga could be crossed only by night and even then sometimes under heavy mortar and artillery fire.

MEDICAL MIRACLES

The situation forced us to cut the surgical work on the right bank of the Volga to a minimum. There we had to confine ourselves to temporary measures for arresting hemorrhage, resorting to surgical intervention in the most urgent cases only. Blood transfusion also was employed only as an exceptional measure.

Most of the medical work, particularly surgery, was transferred to the left bank of the river, where mobile and semi-permanent field hospitals were set up in a comparatively short time, despite difficulties. One of the biggest obstacles was lack of suitable premises. The hospitals had to be set up in dugouts. What stands out most in the work of the Red Army medical service at Stalingrad is the heroism and valor displayed by literally every member of the personnel. To give an idea of the conditions under which they had to work, permit me to cite a few excerpts from conversations I had with medical officers on the spot.

DIARY OF ACTION

Here is what they reported to me: "September 13: Evacuation difficult yesterday and today owing to the heavy air action of the enemy." "September 21: Fierce fighting in progress. During the past few days it became increasingly difficult to transfer wounded to the left bank. Enemy aircraft bomb us all the time. The ferry works only under cover of darkness and then with frequent interruptions." "September 30: Last night our mobile field hospital was bombed. There were casualties. A bomb also hit the dressing station of an ambulance battalion. Number of casualties is being established. Notwithstanding the casualties, we are carrying on with still greater effort."

Evacuation of the wounded and sick from Stalingrad was effected by special ambulance, trains, boats and planes. Ambulance boats proved the most effective means of transport. During the navigation season we had quite a large river fleet of ambulance boats at our disposal on the Volga.

Provided with all the necessary medical equipment, our ambulance boats in themselves constitute excellently furnished field hospitals. All manner of surgical operations can be performed on board.

NAZIS BOMB HOSPITAL SHIP

I must point out that even this branch of the service did not escape without casualties. Take for example the brutal bombing of the floating hospital ship *Compteur Borodina* by German flyers on July 26. Although marked fully in accordance with the requirements of the Geneva Convention, the ship was bombed heavily by the fascist flyers. There were many casualties among the wounded and the medical personnel.

Same thing happened on the railways. On September 30th, for example, two ambulance trains were subjected to heavy bombardment by German planes, as a result of which about 90 men were killed and more than 100 wounded for the second time.

I admit that in war it is possible that medical institutions may be hit by chance from a high altitude. But the element of chance is absolutely excluded in the cases I have cited for the German planes were flying at low altitudes, completely confident of their own safety.

FBI Probes Ship Sinking

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 17 (UP).—The Federal Bureau of Investigation began an investigation today to determine why the 16,500-ton tanker *Schenectady* broke in half at the Kaiser Swan Island Outfitting Dock and sank in shallow water.

Several crewmen aboard the vessel were injured. The ship, launched last Oct. 24, broke near the center, aft of the bridge, with a loud, creaking noise. Both ends of the ship sank, but sections remained above water.

The *Schenectady* was the largest merchant ship ever constructed in the northwest and was the first built at the Henry J. Kaiser Swan Island Yard.

Nazis Deport 20,000 Belgians Each Month

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

More than 50,000 Belgians were deported from their homeland by the Germans in the last three months of 1942, George Theunis, Belgian Ambassador here, declared yesterday.

About 25,000 Belgian Jews were deported between July and November by the German military commander and the German Labor Office, the ambassador added.

Since Nov. 10, trains have been going daily from occupied Belgium to Germany loaded with workers deported for forced labor. From Liege alone 20,000 workers have been taken.

While no explicit distinction is made as to age, profession or physical condition, the majority are between 18 and 40.

Present rate of deportation exceeds 20,000 per month.

What Finns Hope for In 1943

MOSCOW, Jan. 17 (ION).—A poll on "what is your best wish for 1943" was recently conducted by the Finnish newspaper *Huudusidblad*, and brought some interesting replies.

One woman, a newsstand operator, replied: "Peace, as soon as possible, and also sugar."

A housewife declared: "I want butter, one kilo gram of butter and then I want the war to end and my son to return from the front."

"I want peace as soon as possible, and nothing more" said a street-car conductor.

A salesgirl answered the poll briefly: "A speedy peace and my husband's return from the front." One non-commissioned officer said he hoped that in 1943 "we will all get home again."

4,000 Hard Coal Miners Return to Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

Board as a dual union, ordered its disbanding. Under threat of Lewis expelling its officers and faced with resignations of its leadership, the meeting decided to disband the organization in its present form and reconstitute this rank and file movement into a Tri-District Union Committee. The new body named Gary Miller, of the Nesquehoning local, as chairman. Miller announced that the Victory Committee's purpose will be to mobilize the miners for the war effort.

It also moved and passed to develop a movement for a referendum on the Lewis 50 cents dues increase.

In commenting on today's decisions to return to work, a local mine leader told the *Daily Worker* "Lewis' order to dissolve the rank and file Tri-District Board has added confusion. It might result in some locals continuing to strike in the absence of leadership. Responsibility for any further disruption of production rests on Lewis."

An indication of this is the action of locals in the Wilkes-Barre District 1 where 19,000 men who had previously walked out on Lewis' 50 cents dues increase were meeting to vote on a return to work. At the present writing some 10,000 men in District No. 1 have voted to return to work Monday. However, 4 locals composing some 5,000 miners have so far voted to remain out.

Launch New U. S. Aircraft Carrier

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 17 (UP).—

The aircraft carrier U. S. S. *Cowpens* was launched by the New York Shipbuilding Corp. today, the fourth carrier to be sent down the ways of the company's yards here in the past five months.

The large vessel, converted from a 10,000-ton partially constructed cruiser, was sponsored by Mrs. Preston Lea Spruance, daughter of Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., commander-in-chief in the Pacific. The carrier was named after the battle of Cowpens, S. C., a decisive Revolutionary War battle. The launching ceremony was private to minimize interruption of the seven-day work schedule at the shipyard. Among the small number of spectators was Admiral Halsey's wife.

French Monarchist Unwanted—Gerard

James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, said today that Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower would be justified in driving the Count of Paris, pretender to the French throne, out of Algiers "if the French themselves do not expel him."

More Nazi Victims



German soldiers drive along a group of shackled victims from an unknown town in Poland. They are on their way—Jew and Gentile alike—to the ghetto at Warsaw to fill quarters left vacant by the barbarous annihilation of the Jews who lived there.

Nazis Seize Dutch Catholic Leaders for Anti-Axis Work

Four leaders of the Catholic Pro Deo (for God) movement in Holland were seized by the Nazis in an attempt to suppress the movement, according to a report in the fortnightly bulletin of the Netherlands Information Service at Rockefeller Plaza.

In a magazine article in yesterday's *Worker*, Louis F. Budenz revealed that the Pro Deo movement is the answer of the Dutch Bishops to the persecution imposed upon the

also seek to combat Nazi doctrines among the youth. Leaders seized as hostages include Mgr. F. N. J. Hendricks, who was responsible for distribution of leaflets attacking Nazi principles as pagan and un-Christian; Dr. Hein Hobben, Father Van Lierop, and Father Rooyackers, who were sent

to Berlin prisons. Dr. Hobben is reported to have died in prison. The Netherlands News also reports that the Nazis are continuing their campaign of evicting religious orders from convents, monasteries and mission houses, and have even evicted patients from hospitals, forcing them to go to hospitals in other towns.

Ingush Hear Report of Nazi Terror, 'Go to Battle to a Man'

MOSCOW.—The Ingush people who live in the Caucasus, have declared a *Gazavat*—an implacable and sacred war on the Germans. This is how it happened:

The Germans had let loose an orgy of brutalities in Kabardino-Balkaria, the Caucasian republic. Aged and women, had been dishonored and children crippled.

As soon as the village of Kyz-Burun was liberated from the Germans, a delegation of venerable old men of Checheno-Ingushetia immediately set out to see for themselves the results of the German crimes.

Among the delegation were the Ingush, Musa Albagachiev, who had fought together with Sergei Ordjonikidze, the Bolshevik leader in the North Caucasus 25 years ago; the Ingush, Saa Dedilov and the Chechen, Abdul Duradev.

They talked to victims among the local population and returned home with heavy hearts. But the news of their return got there before them.

THEY CAME TO HEAR

When Abud Duradev was scheduled to speak in the mountain village of 6,000 people assembled. There was not a single building big enough to hold all the visitors, and the "conveyor" system had to be employed.

A chain of people stretching all the way from the platform passed the speakers' words from mouth to mouth to all the corners of the square and up to the roofs crowded with people.

Generally speaking the Caucasian Highlanders are a mistrustful people, their old men all the more so—a trait inherited from their past and deeply ingrained in them. They are accustomed to believe their own eyes more than any books. The old men who had traveled to Kyz-Burun were the eyes of the whole people.

VENGEANCE

Soon new events occurred, which further swelled their anger. The war spread to the districts of Northern Osetia and to the Ingush villages.

Delegates from many villages came for advice to the village of Bazorkino, to the three most respected and venerable men of the Ingush people—Gazi Mullahov, Mullahand, and Mochko.

These three learned Arabists, who in their day had traveled to Turkey, Egypt and Central Asia, were famous as men both wise and just. They enjoyed prestige among the Moslem faithful, but also commanded respect in broader circles.

Long before the arrival of the delegates, the old men had conducted extensive propaganda for declaring a *Gazavat* on the Germans, but so far it had not been done. The arrival of the delegates hastened matters.

Gathering in Bazorkino some 800 representatives from the neighboring villages, the three old men ascended the minaret of the Bazorkino Mosque and called the Ingush people to a sacred war against the

German scum, a war until glorious victory, until all wrongs had been fully avenged.

On behalf of the three men, Gazi Mullah read an excerpt of verse from the Koran, on the basis which they declared *"Gazavat."*

The crowd stirred, and there were cries of "To arms! *Gazavat!* We will go to battle to a man!"

THEY ALL RESPOND

The picture of their glorious past reappeared in the memory of the people. In 1918, at the time when the Bolsheviks with Sergei Ordjonikidze at their head were defending Vladikavkaz, Gazi Mullah, Tova Mullah and Mochko immediately recognized Soviet power and helped Ordjonikidze with all the means at their disposal.

The majority of the Ingush people at that time had supported Soviet power, but did not as yet take a very active part in the armed struggle.

Gathering 400 students from the Theological schools in the Bazorkino Mosque, Gazi Mullah and his colleagues called them to a sacred struggle against the enemy.

From that hour on there was no longer a single Ingush who doubted. The path pointed out by Gazi Mullah to those who still had any doubts turned out to be the true path. No one later regretted the choice.

That is why when Gazi Mullah, thrice wounded and decorated with an Order now has proclaimed a second *"Gazavat"*—this time against the Germans.

And the Ingush people responded to his call.

Cut Air Line to Trapped Nazis

By M. S. Handler

United Press Staff Correspondent

WITH RED ARMY SOUTHWEST OF STALINGRAD, Jan. 17 (UP).—The Red Army has captured the last German air field in the death pocket before Stalingrad, breaking the thin aerial lifeline of the trapped Nazis and leaving them to their fate—a race between starvation and extinction by the Soviets.

Red Army officers on this front made the revelation today in an announcement placing the final seal of doom on the scores of thousands of Germans whose dream of the conquest of Stalingrad became a nightmare of their own annihilation.

The German transport fleet which made as many as 500 flights a day in a desperate effort to supply the remnants of the original 22 trapped divisions lost its last base with the fall of the Pitomik Airfield. The battered troops now could struggle on only with the remains of their accumulated supplies, if any.

The big transports were trying to break through to the Pitomik Field as late as three days ago, when correspondents touring the Southern Front talked with the crews of three planes shot down by Red Air Force fighters near Kotelnikovsk.

ONE CHANCE IN 50

Those crews had been ordered to make daylight flights from the Salsk airfield without fighter escort. They had an estimated one chance out of 50 to break through the Soviet fighter patrols, which swarmed the skies between the Mancyh Canal and Stalingrad.

Now it is known that the Soviet forces attacking the German pocket from west, south and northwest have inflicted terrible losses on them and recaptured about half of the encircled area.

Maj. Gen. Piotr Vassilevich Kotelkov said the Nazi shreds now are clumped in a triangle measuring about 220 square miles. He estimated the German forces at a special communiqué now places the figure at 70,000 to 80,000, indicating the rapidity of the slaughter.

In the earlier days when Adolf Hitler promised his men relief if they held out, German transports piled the skies with foodstuffs and other supplies. The Nazis also stiffened the backbone of German resistance by indoctrinating the men with a fear that the Russians slaughtered all prisoners.

CAPTIVES SURPRISED

German prisoners questioned by the correspondents said they had been told by their officers that they would be killed if taken alive. Armen voiced surprise that they had not been shot.

Col. Gen. Andrei I. Yeremenko, 50-year-old Ukrainian officer commanding the Stalingrad front, was

largely responsible for the encirclement of the 22 German divisions which Col. Gen. Konstantin Rokossovsky, commander in chief of the Don fronts, now is destroying.

It was Yeremenko's offensive of Dec. 24 which finally broke the back of Marshal Fritz Von Manstein's army. He drove it in the direction of the Mancyh Canal and enabled the Red Army to close the ring around the German divisions between the Don and Volga.

President Roosevelt's message tells people all over the world that there is no change in the policy of the United States Government. "After reading the message we are more confident than ever that the U. S. A. will continue to cooperate with the United Nations during wartime as well as in the post-war period; that this policy will not be influenced by the actions of the small group of isolationist imperialists."

"Rather we believe there will be closer collaboration between the United Nations, towards increased Sino-American friendship. This will wipe out in time the wrong which has been hindering the common war effort of the United States, due to the wrong ideas of one group of persons in the United States whose influence should not be over-estimated."

"We must continue to clarify our relations and remove any ridiculous assumptions. "At the same time, the most important task before us is to exert our own effort and prepare our counter-offensive."

"Only by our own effort and self-reliance can victory be guaranteed. "Thus can we not only prevent our policy from swinging to and fro with the ideas of the war in other countries, but also raise the United Nations faith in victory and win more assistance from abroad."

"Gaze on the placid scenery, the waving fields of ripening wheat, the scattering farmsteads, the land girls pitching hay. Under those rolling acres lies one of Britain's super-equipped troglodyte factories, guaranteed by the best engineering brains to be absolutely bombproof."

So writes David Tuteaff in the January issue of "Britain," monthly magazine published by the British Information Services, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York.

Describing his visit to this factory, Tuteaff, 26-year-old author and journalist, says that he descended by one of the eight elevators down about 100 feet into the earth and discovered himself in a subterranean basement of nearly 2,600,000 square feet.

Since the tunnels were already made, he says, it cost only about \$3 to convert this ancient stone quarry into a factory, for every \$4 it would have cost to make a surface factory.

Experts, guided by old quarrymen, rediscovered the tunnels. Their extent is indicated by the fact that one of the surveyors got lost in them and was unable to find the exit for two days.

ONE MILLION TONS CLEARED Eighty-five hundred men were employed on construction of the factory and one of their jobs was to clear away about 1,000,000 tons of stone rubble, much of which was crushed and used in cementing the miles of corridors.

The departed quarrymen had taken away the best stone and left many odd shaped islands of stone as roof supports. According to the "Britain" article, which is entitled "Britain's Underground Movement," these islands were so precisely placed for the loads they had to carry that the construction engineers of the new underground factory left them very much as they found them.

The management has its office in a control room, the walls of which are covered with progress charts, and continual contact is kept with engineers, shop supervisors, foremen of workers, by means of telephones, loud-speakers and microphones. Sixty-one per cent of the workers are women. The organization is run on trade-union principles, with shop stewards playing an important role in the discipline and well-being of the factory.

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Tots Rescued From Horrors Of Nazidom

By Janet Weaver

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Jan. 17.—Even hearing such a story makes one's heart contract with pain. There is something about the suffering of children in wartime that seems far worse than anything that can happen to a grownup.

And this story is about such children—Soviet boys and girls who have received such wounds that even the most skilled surgeon cannot heal them.

Thirty children are gathered in a room of the Kalinin Evacuation Center. They are dirty and dressed in rags. They speak only in whispers. Some of them have been wounded and cannot walk; others cannot walk because they are too weak from hunger.

Among them are twelve and fourteen-year-olds, but there are also some who are only four and six. This is the first group of children brought from Velikie Luki recently recaptured from the Germans by the Red Army.

Evacuation authorities have been able to establish the names of most children. But they are at a loss with one pale, emaciated, four-year-old girl. Other children know her simply as Nina, and she herself can only lip: "Ninotchka." Nobody knows anything about her parents.

TERRIBLE SUFFERING

All these children have experienced indescribable suffering at the hands of German soldiers. One little girl Rima Petrvna, tells the following story:

"We were hiding in the cellar. It was cold and Mama lit the stove. The Germans saw the smoke and threw a grenade down the chimney." She knows nothing more about what happened, and keeps repeating the question: "Where's my mama?"

The people of Kalinin who, a little more than a year ago were themselves going through the same harrowing experiences as the population of Velikie Luki are anxious to help these children just as they themselves were helped by unknown friends when Kalinin was liberated by the Red Army.

Women working in the Evacuation Center are gentle and kind. They are making a list of all those who need shoes, underwear, and coats.

"Let's have something to eat now and then we will go for a bath," says a kind-faced woman in a cheerful voice. The children brighten up, form in line, and go off to a reception home, where they will live until they are placed in children's homes.

RECEPTION HOMES

The Executive Committee of the Kalinin Regional Soviet has already opened such reception homes in a number of towns for orphans from the newly-liberated western districts of the region. These will be extended to all towns.

Urgent orders are being placed with industrial cooperatives for children's shoes and clothing. Steps are being taken to place the younger children in school and to get work for the older ones.

In the meantime the town of Velikie Luki itself is coming to life again. Soviet and Party organizations are beginning to function. Their first task is to guarantee food and shelter to people who are being moved from the dugouts and trenches where they were forced to live during the German occupation.

Stores have been opened and people are getting their bread rations. They are eating bread now for the first time in months. During the rule of the Germans, they subsisted on grass and dead horses when they could find them.

Every day the streets are filled with great crowds who are clearing away debris of burned and badly damaged houses, cleaning the streets and gathering trophies.

The local paper, "Velikie Luki Pravda," is being published again people are getting the first news of the Red Army offensive at Stalingrad, the Middle Don, the North Caucasus, and the Central front. For during their stay in the town, the Germans carefully concealed all news from the population. And every day new groups of children who have lost their parents are being sent to children's homes like the one at Kalinin.

Former Colombian President on Way Here

MONTREAL, Jan. 17 (UP).—Dr. Eduardo Santos, former president of Colombia, left here today for New York after a week's visit in this country, during part of which he was an official guest of the Canadian government. Dr. Santos returned here from Ottawa on Thursday.

Launch 'Rumor Clinic'

To quell "small talk" of aid to the Axis, the workers at Consolidated Steel's Orange Yard have organized a "Rumor Clinic." The workers trace rumors to their source, then expose the "phony" and dangerous yarns in notes attached to time slips.

Americans in Palestine May Join U. S. Army

JERUSALEM, Jan. 17 (UP).—Native-born and naturalized citizens of the United States residing in Palestine, Transjordan, Syria and Lebanon can enlist in the United States Army beginning today.

For the next week, volunteers between the ages of 18 and 38 will be accepted and assigned to the Middle East.

Bronx 4th and 5th A. D.'s Among Most Progressive

By Mac Gordon

The 5th Assembly District in the Bronx was the only district in the state carried by Dean Alfange on the American Labor Party ticket in the recent elections for governor.

In 1941, this predominantly Jewish district on the eastern and southern borders of Crotona Park in the middle of the Bronx also gave the ALP the largest vote, with LaGuardia as standard-bearer.

The 5th A. D. and its neighbor, the 4th A. D., constitute the Claremont-Crotona section in the geographic center of the "Borough of Universities," one of the most progressive sections in the city.

This is the second in a series of three articles on this Bronx community. The third, which will appear tomorrow, will discuss the activities of the Communist Party in the area.

So far as party alignments go, it would be wrong to say that the ALP is the first party in the 5th A. D. even though Alfange and LaGuardia did come first on the ALP line. It must be remembered that in both cases the Democratic candidates did not represent the Roosevelt, win-the-war forces in the Democratic Party. In the 1942 elections, Poletti, running for Lieutenant Governor on both ALP and Democratic tickets, nosed himself out by a bare plurality on the Democratic line. Thus, in this district, it is a close race on strictly party lines, but fundamentally win-the-war and progressive in essential respects.

GOP INEFFECTIVE
In the fourth, the Democratic Party is fairly well entrenched, though the ALP is a strong second. The Republicans are an insignificant third in both districts.

The position of the elected representatives of the people of these two districts in the legislative halls of the nation and the state is determined by the progressive, militantly anti-fascist character of the electorate, plus the policy of support to the President by the Flynn Democratic organization in the Bronx. Assemblyman Julius Gans of the fifth district, believes that their support of the New Deal is entirely due to the Flynn policy, but those who have some experience in politics know that the attitude, mood and consciousness of the people is a very powerful, if not always conscious, factor in shaping the policies of political organizations or representatives.

Congressman Charles A. Buckley, representing the district in Congress, is generally considered something of a party hack by Bronx political observers. He plays little part in the life of Congress or his community, and simply votes as the Bronx Democratic leadership decides. Thus, he supports the President's measures. With the exception of his votes in favor of the Dies Committee, therefore, his record is good. State Senator Carl Pack is considered a shrewd politician who generally votes progressive since he knows the temper of the people, but does not exert himself particularly on their behalf or on behalf of mass war activity in the community. He has consistently voted for the Rapp-Coudert Committee.

ALP COUNCILMEN
The City Councilmen, including ALP Bronx incumbents Salvatore Niffo and Gertrude Weill Klein, play virtually no part in relation to the participation of the people of the borough in the war effort for in the movements of the people generally.

The elected representatives who are closest to the people in the community are the two assemblymen—Isidore Dollinger in the

Allies Again in Action Against Hitler



The familiar looking French helmets are seen again on the same battle line with the well known British "tin hats." The French machine gun crew is protecting a British anti-aircraft gun unit from possible ground attacks during operations in Tunisia against Axis forces.

fourth, and Julius Gans in the fifth. Both are Democrats, Gans winning out last fall against his ALP opponent because he had the support of some powerful labor groups which his record on behalf of labor won him.

The two assemblymen have good voting records, and have introduced good bills on behalf of their constituents in past legislative sessions. Both opposed the Rapp-Coudert Committee last year. Both are active in their communities, speaking to mass rallies on behalf of the war effort, playing some part in civilian war activity. Gans is vice-chairman of his CDVO branch, and headed the minute-men bond drive. His wife heads the Crammes Square unit of the American Women's Volunteer Service.

Both Gans and Dollinger have met and conferred with numerous organizations in their district on specific legislative measures facing the people. They receive, and answer, thousands of letters on legislation. Gans has already introduced in this session of the Legislature, the Democratic program bill ex-

tending unemployment insurance payments from 20 to 26 weeks, and raising minimum payments from \$7 to \$9. He has also introduced a bill hitting at discriminatory newspaper advertising.

Yet, the more advanced win-the-war forces in the area feel that this activity does not entirely measure up to the needs of this people's war, as applied to their community. Thus, for example, the district is composed of a great number of garment and building workers who are suffering as a result of war dislocation of industry and whose manpower is not being used. The need for a centralized, planned war economy is, therefore, most sharply felt. The routing and the organizing of the people around this issue to see that it breaks through in Congress is necessary. On this, as well as on most other vital problems requiring the mobilization of mass support behind the President and against the defeatists, the assemblymen have done little.

In the 4th A. D., Negro people make up a good part of the constituency. Assemblyman Dollinger has not taken an active leading

part in the urgent fight against discrimination and against other Jim-crow practices that so vitally affect the people and the war effort.

So far as the American Labor Party is concerned, it must also be said that it has played little part either in rallying the people around the war effort generally, or in fighting for the rights of the Negro people specifically. Controlled by leaders of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, it has been almost totally inactive between election campaigns.

Progressive win-the-war elements are of the opinion that what is needed is an apparatus in the community of the most conscious win-the-war trade union forces which could assist the assemblymen in unifying the community around the war needs of the people, could advance civilian participation in the war effort, and could uphold the win-the-war policies of the nation. Such unity, they feel, might be achieved through the medium of a legislative conference of the organizations in the community, with labor in the district as the core.

Ben Davis Shows Importance of Browder Book to Harlem Issues

The daily problems of the people of Harlem—day nurseries, schools, food prices, housing—formed the background of Benjamin J. Davis' talk Friday night in the auditorium of the 136th St. Branch Library on "Victory—And After." Earl Browder's latest book.

Mr. Davis, New York County chairman of the Communist Party and leader of the Upper Harlem section, began by saying that the review of Browder's book was giving also the Communist Party's position on the vital questions of the day.

"The sense of this book is how to achieve victory in this war," Mr. Davis said, adding that "any such book must of necessity deal with Negro Americans." He pointed out that "our problems are intertwined with the problems of the peoples of the world."

In discussing the position of the Communist Party on vital questions of the day, Mr. Davis referred to

the day nursery of the Church of the Master, of which the Rev. James H. Robinson is pastor. Mr. Robinson was chairman of the meeting.

Mr. Davis declared that the day nursery would have had its fire alarm system and would not, therefore, have suffered curtailment of its usefulness if the government had a centralized war economy.

"A centralized war economy would see to it that a day nursery got its fire alarm system, because it would realize that such a nursery is essential to a mother who has a job in war industry. A centralized war economy would look upon a fire alarm system in a day nursery as an essential part of the war economy," he said.

Mr. Davis showed the importance of the fight for better housing, rationing, price control, to the struggle of labor for increased production, opening a land front against Hitler in Western Europe and maintaining genuine unity among the United Nations.

The fight for Negro rights, he demonstrated, is more than merely a moral issue. It is, he said, a war issue, and must, therefore, be kept

up in the interest of winning the war.

Mrs. Dorothy Robinson Homer, branch librarian of the 136th St. library since July 1, 1942, told the audience that the meeting had a two-fold purpose: first, to discuss Mr. Browder's book and, secondly, to determine whether the gathering wished to hold subsequent discussions.

The audience at the close of a brief question-and-answer period, voted unanimously to continue Friday night discussions. Mr. Robinson was unanimous choice as permanent chairman.

Mr. Robinson, in a short introductory speech, had praised "Victory—And After" as a book form which he had learned much and which he felt everybody should know.

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Ruth Waters, well-known Brooklyn community leader of the American Jewish Congress, will be a featured speaker at a luncheon-lecture on "Women's Role in Winning the War," sponsored by the Progressive Committee, American Labor Party, Kings County, to be held at the Hotel Granada on Wednesday, Jan. 20, at 12:30 P. M.

Ethel S. Epstein, former labor secretary to Mayor LaGuardia and Winifred Norman of the National Council of Negro Youth, will also be guest speakers. Chairman for the afternoon will be Dr. Bella V. Dodd, legislative representative for the Teachers Union.

Proceeding by three days the Brooklyn Conference on Legislation in Wartime, the luncheon will discuss the problems of war legislation most vital to women. The conference, also sponsored by the Progressive Committee, American Labor Party, will take place on Saturday, Jan. 23, at the Hotel St. George in Brooklyn.

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Smith Wants Lindbergh 'For President'

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Gerald L. K. Smith, close pal and mouth-piece of Charles E. Coughlin, told a meeting of 500 here Friday night that he is in Chicago to organize an "America First" party to combat the United Nations program of the Administration. He informed the audience composed of former America Firsters, that he plans to try to get Charles A. Lindbergh to run for President in 1944.

On January 12th, the Daily Worker carried the story of Smith's call for the revival of the America First Committee as the basis for the formation of a third party in 1944, should the Democrats and Republicans fail to nominate an outstanding defeatist for President. Smith revealed he is out to form a "Committee of 1,000" as the machinery for his new party in the middle west, with members in all states in order to direct a presidential election drive. Observers here remark that Smith must be feeling the manpower shortage since he tried to get up a Committee of 1,000,000 before the last elections in order to defeat win-the-war candidates.

Backs Fight on Federal Jobs

Full support was expressed by the National Negro Congress this week of the conference on negro discrimination in the Federal Government to be held in Washington Sunday, Jan. 24, by the United Federal Workers of America, CIO.

Thelma Dale, newly elected administrative secretary of the Congress and herself a former government worker, commended the Federal workers for initiating this war conference. "The elimination of discriminatory practices in the Federal service will set the example needed to end discrimination in all fields of employment as well as provide the opportunity for all Federal workers to make their maximum contribution to winning the war," she said.

The conference was called by the recent national convention of UPWA to formulate a constructive program designed to effectuate the full mobilization of Negro manpower in the war effort by the eradication of undemocratic, wasteful, discriminatory personnel practices in the Federal agencies.

200 Groups to Attend B'klyn ALP Conference

The people of Brooklyn are intensely interested in seeking a solution to the economic and social problems connected with the war effort.

This is indicated by the remarkable response the Progressive Committee of the American Labor Party in Kings County is getting for its legislative conference on Saturday, Jan. 23, at the Hotel St. George. This response is coming from all sorts of groups, accord-

ing to Max Torchin, secretary of the Progressive Committee, including many that the organizers of the conference never thought would be interested. Torchin estimates that over 200 organizations will be represented, many more than originally counted on.

A third panel on social welfare will be chaired by Assemblyman Lewis Oliffe, Republican from the 1st A. D. Speakers scheduled are Elmore Gimbel, head of the Committee for the Care of Children in Wartime; Dr. Bella V. Dodd, legislative representative of the Teachers Union; Dr. Harold Koppelman of the Kings County Medical Association; and Magistrate Pinio, who heads the CDVO in the 70th precinct. They will discuss child care, wartime education, wartime health and civilian defense legislation respectively.

FOUR PANELS
Four panels are scheduled. One will deal with economic warfare, to be chaired by Congressman Andrew L. Somers, of the sixth congressional district. Speakers will be Sylvia Altshuler, of the Consumers Union, who will deal with distribution and price control; Jerome Halberstein of the National Lawyers Guild, whose subject will be a democratic tax program; Arthur Osmen of the Warehouse Workers Union, who will talk on wage stabilization problems; and Mary Van Kleeck of Russell Sage Foundation, who will discuss problems of the post-war world.

A second panel will handle production problems. Chairman will be Samuel Machlis of the United Coke and Chemical Workers Union. Speakers here will include Clifford T. McAvoy, legislative representative of the CIO Council in New York City; Albert Stokus, business agent, United Electrical and Machine Workers Union; a representa-

tive of the American Society for the Advancement of Management; and James V. King, state president, State County and Municipal Workers Union.

The conference will open at noon, Saturday. Panel sessions will start at 1 P. M. and continue until 4 P. M. when there will be a conference of all delegates to hear panel reports, adopt resolutions and hear the three leading speakers.

Joseph Kehoe, national organizer

of the American Society for the Advancement of Management; and James V. King, state president, State County and Municipal Workers Union.

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DISCRIMINATION PANEL
The fourth panel, on discrimination, will be headed by Assemblyman Fred Morris, Democrat, of the 17th A. D. Speakers include Clarence Johnson of the Brooklyn Victory Council for Equal Opportunities, on ending Negro discrimination; Assemblyman Robert J. Crews, Republican, of the 6th A. D., on poll tax; Assemblyman Max Turshen, Democrat, of the 19th A. D., on anti-Semitism; and City Councilman Peter V. Cacchiola, Communist, on the loyal allies.

The conference will open at noon, Saturday. Panel sessions will start at 1 P. M. and continue until 4 P. M. when there will be a conference of all delegates to hear panel reports, adopt resolutions and hear the three leading speakers.

Joseph Kehoe, national organizer

for the American Communications Association and chairman of the Progressive Committee, will preside at the general conference.

Chicago Bans 'Native Land'

"Native Land," film saga of labor's contribution to national unity has been banned by the Chicago Board of Censors, it was made known today.

The censor board said the film militated against national unity, and associated with Paul Strand and Paul Robeson in its production, replied that Native Land, on the contrary, strengthened national unity and by showing labor's contribution to it.

He recalled that the film contained scenes of the May 30, 1937 Chicago steel massacre, news reels of which had been banned in Chicago at the time.

Hurwitz pointed out that both the Pennsylvania and New York film boards had ok'd "Native Land" showing last summer.

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21 Active Unionists Will Become On-the-Spot Reporters for the 'Daily'

By Art Shields

It's a pleasure to work with the students of the Daily Worker Advisory Council's course for volunteer reporters, who began their studies last week under Managing Editor Louis F. Budenz.

Nearly all the 21 students are active trade unionists. All are active members of the Communist Party or the Young Communist League. And they are eager to learn their job.

Reporters can't be too modest. And when the students sat down and wrote out the facts about themselves at the first session we enjoyed the remark of a comrade who said that his part of Brooklyn would soon become one of the best known spots in the world. Why? Because he was covering its news for "New York's most exciting newspaper."

SERVED APPRENTICESHIP

This reporter studied his neighborhood in the most intimate way as a Daily Worker carrier and door-to-door salesman. And he's been trying out his pen for some years as a writer of neighborhood leaflets.

There are others who seem just as good. There's a girl, for instance, from a big war industries plant, who has lots of information on union and Party activities and the lives of the workers, and who is at home with a typewriter too.

There's a graduate of school and college newspaper work, who has been active in neighborhood work. There's an active Party leader from the most congested city block in the Bronx, whose writing shows promise. And other good ones, who will benefit this paper.

Nineteen students took part in the class's first session at Daily Worker headquarters. Two more have joined since.

FIRST DAY'S WORK
The first day's work was introductory. Managing Editor Budenz spent the first half hour acquainting the group with the plant. He showed them the reporters' desks, the rewrite phones, which staff members will use when they take the stories the volunteers will send in. He showed them the copy desk, where the stories are edited and sometimes cut to the bone. And he took them into the morgue, where clipping files are kept and into the ticker room, where United Press copy comes over the wires.

Then Budenz gave them a talk on the work of a reporter and gave them their first assignment. It was the story about their backgrounds, from which we have quoted.

The next session will be somewhat more technical. Classes are held Thursday evenings.

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WAR COSTS MONEY — BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

Yergan Scores McNutt for FEPC Delay

A "poll-tax, anti-Negro conspiracy" was blamed yesterday by Max Yergan, president of the National Negro Congress, for Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt's cancellation of the Fair Employment Practice Committee hearings on job discrimination in the railroad industry Jan. 25.

"The cancellation of the hearings," Dr. Yergan's statement said, "is a...ous capitulation to Governor Dixon of Alabama, to the white supremacists, and to other reactionary forces who have seen the FEPC not only as a threat to the citadel of Jim-crowism but also as a major contribution to the unity of the Negro people with their fellow Americans in the national front for victory over fascist enslavement."

Dr. Yergan said that stopping the hearings only "makes imperative the mobilization of the Negro people to fight for passage of the anti-poll tax bill in this session of Congress." Poll tax Congressmen, he declared, "have been foremost in forming hostility to the FEPC and have organized a Congressional clique to destroy the FEPC by stopping appropriations needed for the work of the committee."

FOUR TASKS

These steps should be taken at once to continue and to extend the powers of the FEPC, Dr. Yergan said:

1. Call for immediate cancellation of McNutt's order banning the FEPC hearings on job discrimination in the railroad industry.
2. Call for the carrying out of plans for hearings by the FEPC in Detroit and in the Southwest.
3. Demand the restoration at once of the FEPC as an autonomous committee within the executive offices of the President of the United States, "thus assuring adequate funds and power to cope with the problems of discrimination in war industries."
4. Organize at once united-front committees to mobilize the people in support of the FEPC and of the Administration's declared anti-discrimination policy.

These tasks, Dr. Yergan emphasized, rest alike upon progressive organizations and individual persons.

Halt Hitler's Ship

Out on the West Coast, on the toolroom wall of California Shipbuilding the boys sadly painted in pieces of a mythical vessel, the "S. S. Absentee." The painting grew whenever workers missed a day's work. Taking the hint, they now stay on the job, the union reports, and Hitler's ship is halted.

CDVO to Meet on Block Leader Plan

Main job which faces the Civilian Defense Regional Conference and Training Institute at the Hotel Pennsylvania on Tuesday, Jan. 19, is how to recruit and train 90,000 to 100,000 Block Leaders, Marcel H. Stieglitz, Director of Block Service Organization of the Greater New York Civilian Defense Volunteer Office announced today.

The Conference, a three-session affair, is being held by the Greater New York CDVO in cooperation with the New York State Office of Civilian Mobilization and the State Office on War Training Programs. The second or afternoon session, 3:15 to 5 P. M., through its panel discussions, will tackle the tremendous problem of recruiting and training the Block Leader army.

Mr. Stieglitz was a careful to distinguish between the civilian "protective" services, such as Air Aid Wardens and Auxiliary Firemen, on the one hand, and civilian "war services" on the other; the latter representing non-protective activities of Volunteers, typified by the Block "Ice Leaders now being recruited through CDVO.

"Soldiers wage war. Civilians perform volunteer war services," he said. "The Block Leader carries out one of the most important war jobs, because he or she is the key person for the local population. The Block Leader mobilizes civilians for the war effort."

FOR 20 FAMILIES

Under the CDVO plan, each Block Leader is responsible for approximately 20 families. Things that he must learn include how to call on neighbors and how to make reports. He must, of course, learn "the technical" things in his "kit," or manual of miscellaneous instructions and information. For example, he must know and be ready to inform the 20 families in his block of the following: address and telephone number of the nearest Salvage Depot, the nearest Consumer Information Center, Police precinct, and the local fire station, rationing board, air raiding post, and information pertaining to the various civilian war programs, such as



"Mother, I'm so used to stretching a pound of meat to serve six guests that I don't remember how to cook it for just Harry and myself tonight!"

V-348-1/2

N. J. Labor Fights Strike Provokers

(Continued from Page 1)

and other anti-war, anti-Roosevelt forces in this "drive to give an 'independent' face to company dominated employee groups.

Twenty-nine leaders of Jersey labor, members of the Essex County Committee, representing hundreds of thousands of war workers of both federations, have unanimously approved the report and its 6-point program of action.

The movement that they inveigh against finds national expression in the Confederation of (Independent) Unions, set up in Chicago last July, headed by Matthew Smith, president of the Mechanics Educational Society of Michigan.

New Jersey has been a main center for the movement which has already held three formal meetings there and undertaken establishment of a State Confederation. The Essex County report is the result of investigations made by trade unionists from both AFL and CIO as a result of these moves in the state.

The Jersey report is of national significance. It marks the first organized united step of legitimate organized labor to come to grips with company unionism in its new form.

"The intense hatred of Roosevelt by John L. Lewis and the anti-New Deal, anti-war and anti-peace section of big industry meet on a common ground in this movement to form an anti-Roosevelt bloc within the ranks of labor," the report says.

"They promoted this program through the America First Commit-

tee and they are trying to establish a base within the organized labor movement. To the AFL, CIO and Railway Brotherhoods, therefore, this becomes a fifth column without our ranks."

The report cites how the company union movement, seeking to exploit workers' grievances against the war, invokes the strike weapon which all legitimate organized labor has waived for the duration.

The committee gives dates, names and places to prove that the company union movement on several occasions suddenly came forward with strike talk just exactly when reactionary anti-labor bills are pending in Congress.

This indicates, the report says, that "if labor-baiting industry cannot provoke the AFL, CIO or the Railroad Brotherhoods into strike action, the company-dominated and independent unions will be used for this purpose."

"The composition of our new Congress," the report adds, "its readiness to legislate anti-strike, anti-union laws, emphasizes to us the need of exposing and defeating this movement."

In New Jersey, organizations long known for company domination were associated with the three meetings known to have been held so far, the report says. It identifies leaders of the state movement, including Edward Forster, for 22 years head of the independent union at Tidewater Oil, and George DuVal, president of the Western Electric Employees Association. Both are active nationally with Matt Smith, as well.

The committee considers that John L. Lewis may be playing an important role in this development. If the "Independents" fail to establish themselves, Lewis could give them an umbrella in the United Mine Workers Union, which has status and representation on governmental agencies, the report warns.

SIX RECOMMENDATIONS

The report's six recommendations for action include wide publicity on the war role of both AFL and CIO today; more adequate settlement of grievances which disrupts exploit; closer unity between AFL, CIO and Railroad unions; the broadest exposure of the company union movement and its leaders; continued investigations by the committee, and a request for a National Labor Relations Board investigation of the extent to which industry finances this movement.

On the committee which prepared the report were R. W. Hanson of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, CIO; Ewald Sandner, CIO regional director; P. Yablonsky, Painters District Council, AFL, and A. Huttoff of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL.

'Meat Eaters, Phew,' Says Vegetarian; So Our Reporter Gets 'Staked'

By Eric Webber

The man sat rigidly in his chair. He was as mad as a live herring in a bowl of sour cream. "Meat," he repeated several times. "I come here for a steak and you give me a hash of last year's vegetables."

The restaurant owner tried to explain. But the man talked fast and furious. "On your window it says steaks and chops. . . . And what do I get when I order a steak?"

The man got up, brushed the proprietor aside and bolted out of the door. Looking for consolation, the proprietor came over to me and shook his head. "For years now I've been feeding the people," he said. "And what thanks do I get. Hitler makes a war. He tries to kill everybody. Those whom he lets live, he gives

Dewey Plans Abolition of Transit Body

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 17 (UP).—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey today announced he would urge the State Legislature to abolish the New York City Transit Commission, which he called a veritable appendix in both the state and city governments, and transfer its duties to the State Public Service Commission.

Dewey said he discussed the transfer with Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia and they had decided that "in time of war continuance of any useless agency is not only inexcusable but a direct injury to the war effort."

Dewey said the transit commission was a "waste of the taxpayers' money and keeps vitally needed men and women from useful war or government work."

The Governor said most of the 166 civil service employees of the Transit Commission would be transferred to other state departments or retained by the Public Service Commission.

He did not mention the three commissioners, chairman W. G. Pullen, Reuben L. Haskell and M. Malvern Fertig, or George H. Stollen, counsel, who receive \$15,000 each annually, or the secretary, Mack Nomburg, who draws \$7,500 a year.

Red Army Recaptures Millerovo

(Continued from Page 1)

as the Nazi casualties skyrocketed and the Red Army advanced all along the vast front from the Voronezh area of the upper Don to the Caucasus.

The High Command reported bloody struggles inside Stalingrad, on the southern fringe of the long beleaguered Volga City, and to the west of it in which 1,800 Germans were killed and vast stores of booty captured.

A few hours after the Soviets announced that the "liquidation of the German troops encircled in the Stalingrad area is drawing to a close," advices gave strong support to the confident assertion that the Germans were doomed and their end near.

Striking from the northern, western and southern outskirts of the Stalingrad factory area, Lieut. Gen. Vassily Chukov began to oust the Nazis from the last two narrow corridors to the Volga.

NERVES BROKEN

Reports quoted German prisoners as saying the Soviet artillery bombardment of the death trap was so fierce that "the nerves of the Germans are completely broken, and many are ready to commit suicide."

Meanwhile a new menace threatened the Germans—a mighty Soviet offensive along the Upper Don below Voronezh. It was reported gathering momentum steadily after its first impact caused 32,000 German casualties and carried forward from 31 to 55 miles.

Dispatches said Lieut. Gen. Philip Golikov's army was driving ahead along a 100-mile front below Voronezh. Already it had cleared a wide area west of the Voronezh-Rostov railroad, and now was threatening the network of railroads and highways linking central Russia with the industrial districts of the Ukraine and the Donets basin.

The Voronezh offensive shaped up as a giant pincer operation. The northern jaw was descending southward from Shchuchie and Selyavnoe, nine and 16 miles southeast of the strategic Svoboda rail junction 60 miles south of Voronezh.

SMALLER PINCERS

The southern jaw stemmed from Kantemirovka, 170 miles south of Voronezh. Inside the jaws were several smaller pincers, the Soviet units based on Kantemirovka and Rossoch striking frontally while other units enveloped enemy strong points from the flanks.

Investia, the government organ, said thousands of bewildered Axis troops were roaming the roads eastward behind the front, crossing the path of columns of Soviet automobiles, tanks and armored streamlining westward.

Marcantonio Hails 'Historic' Indictment of Miss. Lynchers

Cacchione Asks Action On Transit

(Continued from Page 1)

lion additional passengers than in the previous year, an increase of over 50 per cent. Overcrowding is reaching the danger point."

ACCIDENT DANGER

The resolution points out that "war priorities prevent the expansion of the carrying capacity of our transit facilities. Existing rolling stock is constantly deteriorating thus increasing the danger of accidents."

In contrast with New York City, which made feeble efforts to solve its transit overcrowding problem, Mr. Cacchione pointed to the organization of broad citizen's committees in other cities, which conducted an active public campaign through radio, press and theatre, acquainting the public with the military and health need for relieving overcrowding on transit systems so as not to interfere with the war effort.

"Most of our local ills stem from national planlessness," said Mr. Cacchione. "But here is one situation which can be solved by some local planning of our own. That is why I am suggesting that the Regional War Manpower Commission, in cooperation with the military, business, labor and the consumer, work out plans for the immediate voluntary staggering of work hours to relieve congestion on our city subways, buses and trolleys."

'Well, Safe'—A Story Of the Sea

The National Maritime Union announced yesterday that Mrs. Hazel Ojeto, whose son Charles Taylor had been reported missing in October when his ship was torpedoed, heard this week that the 22-year-old youth is safe in Nigeria, Africa.

She received a postcard from him with that postmark stating that he was "well and safe."

Mrs. Ojeto, consequently, will return a \$5,000 insurance policy to the Wartime Insurance Board on Monday morning.

There will be one complication, however. Upon receipt of the money, the youth's mother placed it all in War Bonds, in her desire to aid the war effort.

Taylor has been with NMU since its inception.

London AA Guns Down 4 Nazis

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 18 (UP).—Four German planes were shot down over Britain last night as London experienced its heaviest raid in a year and a half.

The alert lasted approximately an hour and a half and the Germans appeared to fly over the city singly and in pairs.

London's new anti-aircraft guns were used for the first time and residents who lived through the dark days of 1940 and 1941 said the guns got into action much faster.

Whenever the raiders approached they appeared to face a curtain of gunfire.

Release First-Aid Film

Copies of the Bureau of Mines Sound Movie, "First Steps in First Aid," may be secured for civilian defense training classes and other groups by applying to the Motion Picture Section, Bureau of Mines, Central Experiment Station, 4800 Forbes St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Green Warns Baiters In Atlanta Speech

(Continued from Page 1)

"These words," said Mr. Green, "apply with equal force to the workers of our nation."

"That the state of these soldiers of production is good we have reason to be profoundly grateful. It is the responsibility of organized labor to see to it that the condition of its members is good. I am proud to be able to report to you that despite the hardships forced upon us by this terrible war, the conditions enjoyed by our members are good and their strength and power is unimpaired."

ARMY OF PRODUCTION

"That the spirit of our workers is strong is manifest from the report given to Congress on the progress of war production. Those record-breaking totals, which will strike terror to the hearts of our enemies were made possible by the day in and day out work and devoted service of the great army of production soldiers."

Mr. Green dealt briefly with post-war problems, declaring that an "essential post-war objective is freedom from want, without which human beings can have no real security in the short span of life."

"Toward this end," he said, "the President proposed a sweeping social security program which will protect every American from the cradle to the grave against the torturing fear of poverty and destitution."

"Let me state here and now that the American Federation of Labor will support this social security program to the limit of its powers and will never let up the fight until it becomes the law of the land."

In discussing production records, President Green said:

"Perhaps the greatest industrial expansion of all has taken place right here in the South. I am informed, for instance, that half of the fighting planes produced in the entire nation during 1941 and a large proportion of those produced last year could not have been built without the aluminum and electric power developed in the Tennessee Valley. Throughout the South, new aircraft plants, new munition factories and new shipyards have sprung up to supply the nation with vital war materials. Most of these enterprises are manned by AFL workers. It is not surprising that labor and industry of the South have met the challenge of this war crisis."

NEW FEATURE

This was a new kind of AFL conference, reflecting a new buoyant spirit of confidence, energy and determination, a cross-section of the thousands of workers in the newly developed basic industries of the South.

Atlanta was so crowded with delegates that hotels and private rooming houses were jammed. The Atlanta Civilian Defense Workers set up 500 cots in the Municipal Auditorium to shelter delegates, who couldn't find other places.

pleading illness. Every time we set out on a flight we expected it could be our last."

Pretty soon the Tatsinsk and Morosovsky airdromes were captured by the Red Army. Every day Russian fighter planes and anti-aircraft guns brought down a couple of transport planes.

On Christmas Eve the command informed officers and non-commissioned officers that Hitler had sent the relief tank army to the middle reaches of the Don, where the Russians had broken through the front.

"We have to hold now without outside aid till the end of February, and perhaps till March," the Command added.

The Germans did not have a merry Christmas. On that day Lieut. Col. Heine of the 230th Regiment of the 78th Division signed an Order of the Day in which he pointed out that the number of desertions had increased, and warned that any soldier trying to desert would be shot by specially posted sentries. Soldiers were issued ration cards of bread, but troops who had been stationed at Besancon, France, had visions of french fried sausage.

PROMISES AND THREATS

On New Year's Day nothing was issued, except loud promises and muffled threats.

Only a limited number of cartridges were issued to the troops, but enough for some soldiers to inflict wounds upon themselves and their comrades, for they knew that the wounded were removed from the surrounded territory.

Then came the winter cold. Stalingrad is not Besancon. On Jan. 4 Gen. Jenecke, commander of the 371st Division, issued the following

Order of the Day:

"Cases of second and third degree frostbite are showing an alarming increase. It has been established that in many cases frostbite has been deliberately incurred. In our present position it is the duty of every soldier to protect himself not only from the Russians, but also from the cold as far as he is able.

Green Warns Baiters In Atlanta Speech

aircraft, shipyards and munitions manufacturing who have poured into the AFL since the outbreak of the war.

Delegates represent local unions, central and state bodies. Most of them, it appears, have come direct from war plants.

Approximately 300 are Negroes, a small number compared with the total delegation, but larger than the number which have attended meetings in the South in the past. Four Negro international vice-presidents sat on the platform during the afternoon session yesterday.

The South's new women workers were in attendance, too, although not yet in proportion to their role in the plants and shops. Two of them, girls from the shipyards at Pascagoula, Miss., have won the heart of the conference. La Vera Kruger, 21, used to work in a dime store in Kansas for \$10 a week, but she's drawing 75 cents an hour now as a machinist's helper. They say she can run every machine in the shop except a lathe.

The other is Vera Anderson, 19, once a waitress and a shoe saleslady, now a welder of shell plates and organizer of bond sales. She was made vice-chairman of the Rickenbacker civilian defense squadron and named to raise the company flag on Pearl Harbor day because of her record of efficiency. She hasn't missed a day from work since she took up the job.

LABOR UNITY

During the afternoon session yesterday, Mr. Green spoke extemporaneously and dealt with the labor unity negotiations.

He deplored the division in the ranks of labor as an obstacle to the fullest war effort. He regretted, he said, the "fighting and raiding each other" which has been going on. "I know," he said, "that you all agree with me on this and that you want to see unity and solidarity."

He said that the unity negotiations between the representatives of the AFL and the CIO will resume in two weeks.

"We have no hostility or hatred for the CIO," he said. But the constructive tone of these words was largely undone by his attack on the CIO as "dual & the AFL" and by his attempt to fix the blame for the division wholly on the CIO.

Col. Robert Ginsburgh, representing the Under Secretary of War, and Rear Admiral C. H. Woodward of the Navy also addressed the conference.

Atlanta was so crowded with delegates that hotels and private rooming houses were jammed. The Atlanta Civilian Defense Workers set up 500 cots in the Municipal Auditorium to shelter delegates, who couldn't find other places.

Ernest Green and Charles Lang, the two 14-year-old Negro boys referred to in the statement, in whose lynchings no indictments have been brought, were hanged to a bridge on October 12, 1942. Howard Wash was lynched on October 16.

Secretary of the National Emergency Committee to Stop Lynching, which was organized on October 18, is Ferdinand C. Smith, secretary of the National Maritime Union. Dr. Max Yergan, president of the National Negro Congress, is treasurer.

Report 'Big 4' Allied Council Being Formed

LONDON, Jan. 17. — Establishment of a "Big Four" War Planning Council—in which the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China will be represented—was reported again here today.

The "Sunday Express" went so far today as to forecast such an Allied war council in its columns. Reports of the formation of the council, or that its creation was being considered, have grown in volume during the past few days.

According to these reports, the council would not only deal with present war strategy but would be set up on a permanent basis so as to deal also with post-war problems. It is also rumored here, at the same time, that the British and American governments are carrying on serious negotiations to reach a quick and satisfactory agreement on the North African political situation.

Order of the Day:

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A pledge to continue the fight until those guilty of three lynchings in Mississippi are actually tried and punished, was made by Congressman Vito Marcantonio, chairman of the National Emergency Committee to Stop Lynching, in hailing their "historic" federal indictment of five men last week in one of the lynchings.

"I am sure these indictments will be heartily welcomed by the great majority of the people of Mississippi," Congressman Marcantonio said. "They demonstrated their detestation of lynching, their understanding that it is a fifth column act, in publishing as a full-page advertisement in the Jackson, Miss., Clarion-Ledger, last Nov. 11, an open letter to Governor Paul B. Johnson urging punishment of the lynchers. That open letter was signed by 76 of the most prominent community leaders in the State."

"The National Emergency Committee to Stop Lynching, which includes more than a hundred of the most prominent labor, church and civic leaders all over the country was established for the single purpose of securing the punishment of the fifth columnists who perpetrated the three lynchings within five days in Mississippi last October," he said. "It has continued that fight energetically. Those indictments are the first fruit of these efforts."

Marcantonio added:

"These indictments are an historic step in the fight to stop lynching. They indicate official recognition of the fact that lynching is now a weapon of Hitler and the Axis. These indictments are a win-the-way action."

SWIFT PUNISHMENT

"Our representative whom we sent to Mississippi reported overwhelming sentiment in everyone to whom he talked from Governor Johnson down, in favor of swift punishment for the lynchers. The people of Mississippi had only hoped for murder indictment and capital punishment for the saboteurs who perpetrated these crimes. Failing that, intervention by the federal authorities, for the first time in history, in such a manner, will be welcomed by the people of the state as well as by all decent citizens in other parts of the country."

"We will continue to press the fight until the lynchers of Howard Wash are actually punished. We will continue the fight for the indictment and punishment of the lynchers of Ernest Green and Charles Lang, 14-year-old Negro boys, until this is accomplished."

Under the federal law on which the indictments of four private citizens and a deputy sheriff in Mississippi are based, they can be imprisoned for ten years and fined \$10,000.

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do I get." He took a roll out of the bread basket and tore it into shreds. "Insults, I get. They say I try to cheat them."

Suddenly he looked at me. "You are a newspaper man. I'm going to let you in on a great recipe. He pulled a pencil out of my pocket and put it in my hand. "Go ahead, write."

"You put every kind of vegetable of the season in a meat chopper. Stop when you have a pound of it. When it's all chopped, you beat in three eggs. Then you add salt and pepper, and you broil it under the open fire like a steak." He smacked his lips. "And that makes a better chopped steak than a cow can give."

Then he got up to wait on a customer. And all the time, he kept mumbling, "meat eaters, phew."

'UE' Assails Wage-Price Gap, Demand Real Stabilization

Preparing for contract negotiations covering half a million union war workers, international officers of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, have just issued a statement on wage objectives which makes a powerful demand for real stabilization.

While wage increases have to a certain extent been controlled, living costs have continued to rise, says the statement, signed by Albert J. Fitzgerald, president; Julius Zimask, secretary-treasurer; and James J. Matles, director of organization.

Their declaration is published in the current issue of the UE News in the form of an announcement to local officers on policies to pursue in negotiations in the coming months.

They quote U. S. Department of Labor figures to show that living costs have risen no less than 4.9 per cent over and above the 15 per cent which the War Labor Board concedes in its Little Steel formula.

Over and beyond this, new taxes and application of the executive order limiting overtime pay have added new burdens which "tend to throw still further out of balance the growing disproportion between wages and the cost of living," the statement says.

UE officers point to a War Labor Board general order which bans application of contractual automatic cost-of-living increases where this would give raises beyond Little Steel's 15 per cent formula.

This, they say, "in effect admits that there has been an advance in the cost of living since May, 1942, and denies to labor the possibility of seeking 'a solution to the problems this increase has caused.'"

Officers state frankly that they consider win-the-war issues paramount in all considerations and

that they recognize war's needs demand reductions in living standards. And they add:

"It is vitally important to the production effort that this necessary reduction in living standards shall not be further aggravated by soaring prices, unprincipled and burdensome taxation and unregulated, chaotic distribution of the goods and services that are available."

THEIR PROGRAM

UE officers put forward a 6-point program to bring this about. They ask:

1. Stabilization of the economy through an over-all production and economic program.
2. Immediate establishment by the WLB of a flexible wage formula to remove the gross inequity between wage rates and the cost of living.
3. Increases to remove unjustifiable and disruptive wage differentials.
4. Negotiation of definite, detailed procedure for putting the principle of equal pay for equal work for women into practice.
5. Protection of rates and increased earnings for incentive and day workers alike for increased output.

6. Rescinding of Executive Order 9842 on overtime.

The statement makes it mandatory for all locals to include in new contracts provisions guaranteeing that established incentive rates will be cut and that earnings will be increased in fair proportion to increased productivity.

We Need Your Help

Key Cogs in the Wheel. . . Your aid as a Volunteer research and reference worker in the Daily Worker means a better, a more stirring paper for victory. We need such volunteers now. Apply any day 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. at the Daily Worker Library, 8th floor, 35 E. 12th St.

Provoked Mine Strike



John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers president, who provoked a wild-cat strike of thousands of Pennsylvania hard coal miners. The justified grievances of the miners have been translated by Lewis' maneuvering into strike action in a vital war industry. Lewis is seen here with two other UMW officials, Thomas Kennedy (left), secretary-treasurer, and Percy Tetlow, president of District 17.

Overall Plan Needed to Insure Output Asked in War Budget

By George Morris

The President in his "crush-the-Axis" budget message made it clear that we will have to provide one hundred billion dollars of materials to crush Hitlerism. One hundred billions is twice as much as last year's. Can we do it? The President and Commander-in-Chief says we can if we take the necessary steps.

Replying to skeptics who put this question, the President said in his budget message to Congress that it is, provided the "nation's manpower and resources are fully harnessed" and provided there is "complete recognition of the necessity of total war."

The President's message has called forth a hurricane of news copy, but it largely centers on ways and means to obtain the revenue to pay for the war program. The basic question is often drowned out by the shouting on tax questions. We could work out a tax program and distribute the hundred billions in contracts. But the real question is, will we be able to produce and deliver a hundred billion dollars worth of arms, ships and planes in 1943?

The conditions put by the President in his reply, leaves no doubt that success depends on at least a far greater effort. The question then logically follows, can we do it by going along as we have last year, or even as late as last month? Or, is it just a matter of each individual exerting more energy?

An examination of the President's opening and budget messages, and experience of last year, especially as compiled in the searching investigations of the Tolson and Truman committees, warn us that success demands a more fundamental step.

A CONSTRUCTIVE ATTITUDE

There is nothing here in common with those who raise doubts on the willingness of the people to sacrifice and exert the energy needed for the President's program. The hundred billion dollar goal is necessary and must be met on time. The people will put their shoulders behind it, provided they see that resources are "fully harnessed" and "total war" is a reality.

This confronts us with the Tolson-Pepper-Kilgore Bill that is still before Congress. The bill emerged out of the costly experience we have gone through since the war effort began. It holds that centralization and planning of our entire war effort on a national-wide scale, with civilian and military needs integrated, is absolutely essential for victory. It calls for establishment of the Office of War Mobilization, agriculture, transportation, technical and scientific knowledge. The bill provides the very instrument through which resources could be "fully harnessed" for a "total war."

There are people who always love to look in the sunshine of self-satisfaction. But those are not the people who helped much in the past and their sentiment will be even less useful in the trying days ahead. Such people will feed much on the impressive figures the President revealed on 1942 arms production. Their song is that everything is going fine so there need be no concern on the coming program.

"SELF-CRITICISM"

The President, however, indicated in his Congress opening speech, that the process of improvement of our war effort has been spurred on by "self criticism." He welcomed constructive criticism.

"There has been criticism of the management and conduct of our war production," said the President. "Much of this self criticism has had a healthy effect. It has spurred us on. It has reflected a normal American impatience to get on with the job."

It is this type of constructive criticism that the administration received from labor, progressive farm groups and constructive congressional bodies such as the Tolson Committee. That type of criticism, which the President welcomed, must be sharply distinguished from the destructive sniping that is emanating from reactionary defeatist circles.

Thus, in the period since Pearl Harbor when monthly war production reached two billion, to the present when the rate is six billion monthly, the President has taken a number of steps that have made that progress possible. Labor and progressive forces generally, can well be proud of their part towards those steps. Among them were:

Formation of the War Production Board and placing it under a civilian head; projection of the seven-point economic stabilization; and eventual establishment of the Office of Economic Stabilization; establishment of the War Manpower Commission with Selective Service under it; establishment of the Food Administration under Secretary of War Wickard; establishment of the Office of Defense Transportation.

All those were partial steps along

the path to centralization and planning. With all the well-merited criticism that is still leveled at each of those agencies, it should not be forgotten that they came into existence as a result of experience that the administration's supporters, especially labor, have called to its attention.

With those steps came joint management-labor production committees, speedier conversion to war production; some price control, a wage stabilization formula, some rationing, rent freezing, high salary limitation to \$20,000, more realistic manpower policies and greater emphasis in employment of Negro and women workers.

The question is: are those steps adequate to fulfill the 1943 program? They are not for a number of reasons.

In the first place, the showing we have made so far, is in the main due to the immense weight of American economy. So great are our resources that no matter how wastefully they were utilized, the output would be bound to show up big. We have had a number of polite reminders from British, for example, that our output is only beginning to get ahead of Britain's on some of the most important items. Yet our resources are several times Britain's. The comparison is even more striking with respect to Germany.

An increase of arms production from forty-five billion to 100 billion within one year, cannot be achieved only by continued drawing on our "fat." The reserve in unconverted basic plants, or in the possibility of diverting raw materials from less essential fields, is narrowing. Far greater stress must be put on utilization of existing facilities, manpower and resources to the greatest war advantage and efficiency.

WHY AUTHORITY NEEDED

Secondly, despite some centralization achieved within certain divisions of the war effort, conflicting interests continue to hamper them, and each of the divisions are still operating on their own. The WPB is still torn by the conflict over authority between civilians and the military services. Each of its sub-divisions is still a nest in which private corporations jockey for influence and profit advantage. Labor, despite repeated promises, still has no part or say in the WPB. The Manpower Commission, too, has failed to rise above the pressure of private interests. The latest example was the calling off of hearings on anti-Negro discrimination in the railroad industry. Pressure from employers and certain heads of unions that bar Negroes, was obviously behind the move.

In the field of food administration, too, we note the influence of private interests as against the needs of the war. In the field of economy stabilization, again, we see how much of it is entirely out of harmony with the war effort because of the influence of profit-hungry interests.

All this stresses the urgency of that central over-all authority that would plan and decide, not to appease private pressure but only in the interest of victory.

Thirdly, despite all the loud talk about labor's important role in the war, not a single important war post went to a representative of a trade union. The farthest that any of the war divisions have gone is

to give unionists an advisory position. The plain truth is that labor, the basic progressive force in our war effort, is not trusted to an important junction.

This runs through the factories, with most employers refusing to give the joint management-labor councils anything more important than a right to organize pep campaigns. The Tolson-Pepper-Kilgore Bill would give labor and employers equality in the over-all partnership and make the factory councils important organs in the production drive.

Takes any field of the war effort and its weakness could be principally traced to the absence of overall centralization and planning. The evidence is overwhelming for passage of the Tolson-Pepper-Kilgore Bill. If the 100 billion dollar 1943 program is to be realized.

We have seen that past success was achieved to the extent that steps were taken toward centralization and planning. Why then should we stop now and feel satisfied with half measures? We have seen how labor has spurred every step forward that has been taken. The results give good reasons to continue the effort.

"Fully harnessed" manpower and resources and "total war" means passage of the Tolson-Pepper-Kilgore Bill.

Negroes Ask AFL to Fight South's Jim Crow

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 17.—A meeting of 200 Negro delegates to the AFL's Southern War Labor Conference voted last night at the Butler-Street YMCA to urge the executive board of the AFL to establish a network of local race relations committees throughout the South to facilitate the integration of Negro workers in war industry.

Delegates attending this special session of conferences also voted to seek the incorporation into the policy committee report of a strong section calling for the abolition of the poll tax by both states and federal action.

Other resolutions adopted by the Negro delegates included one urging the Southern War Labor Conference to go on record against the discrimination against Negroes practiced by many local selective service boards in the South in violation of National Selective Service policy, and another calling on the AFL executive to work for Negro representation on government policy making bodies of war agencies. The resolution specifically mentioned WMC, OPA, WLB, SSS and OWI.

Presiding at the conference of Negro delegates were Cornelius Malden, National Organizer of the AFL and George W. Miller, second vice-president of the Longshoremen.

A high point in the Sunday morning session of the general conference was an address by Mathew Woll, senior vice-president of the AFL, discussing the "twenty-eight million now in the armed forces or war industry will seek peace time pursuits at the end of the war." He declared that organized labor will face the problem of maintaining standards and organizations "under conditions of a idle labor market."

Mr. Woll said he was hopeful that the Social Security Law would be amended and added that organized labor must be prepared and strong enough to win a post war program that would meet the needs of the nation. "If there was ever a time we have need for united action by a united labor movement, it is now," exclaimed Mr. Woll to be the accompaniment of loud applause. "This is not time to quarrel about who is to blame for the division in the ranks of labor," he said. The real concern and the greater problem is to find the way "to unite to meet the onslaught" of anti-labor elements.

Harvey Brown, International president of the machinists reaffirmed labor's no-strike pledge but pointed out that the daily newspapers do not tell the true story of the grievances of the workers.

He described a plant in the Middle West where the machinists had won an election but had been refused a conference with management to negotiate a contract. When the strike workers threatened to strike, the business agent posted a notice on the bulletin board urging the workers to stick to their jobs. Then, said Mr. Brown, the management ripped the notice off the bulletin board. The business agent posted another notice with the same results.

"These native fascists must change their positions," said Brown.

To give unionists an advisory position. The plain truth is that labor, the basic progressive force in our war effort, is not trusted to an important junction.

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NOTICE TO STUDENTS

Change in Schedule

SENDER GARLIN

now conducting 12-week course on

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THURSDAYS at 7 P.M.

Beginning January 21

WORKERS SCHOOL

35 EAST 12th STREET AL. 4-1190

Register Now



Coast Guardsman James D. Fox holds his fingers through a blanket that was ripped by a Japanese shell that struck his bunk on Guadalcanal a minute or two after he had left it. On one occasion the tent occupied by Fox had 73 holes in it after a Japanese artillery attack.

—U. S. Coast Guard photo

Drive for Health Aides Started

A drive to recruit two thousand "Volunteer Health Assistants" for the Department of Health is planned for the coming week—Jan. 17-23—by the Greater New York Civilian Defense Volunteer Office.

The shortage of Public Health Nurses, due to the drain of war needs for trained personnel, has accentuated the shortage of Volunteer assistants to help out the trained nurses in the schools and the public clinics.

In order to overcome this shortage, the CDVO, together with the Department of Health executives and the Board of Education, will make a united appeal to the women of New York to enroll for this vital war-time service.

The Volunteer Health Assistants relieve the Public Health Nurses of duties that the lay citizen can do, such as working as a receptionist, keeping the written records, escorting children to and from their classrooms, taking temperatures. They thus free the nurse to give her full time for professional services that call for the highly skilled training of the registered nurse. The volunteer Health Assistants work in "Well-Baby Stations," elementary schools, vocational schools, chest clinics, and other city health services.

Although the Volunteer Health Assistant also works with adults, the bulk of her work is centered on children. The campaign to enroll the necessary two thousand additional Volunteers is being coordinated through the Child Care, Development and Protection Department of CDVO, under the direction of Dr. Alice V. Kellner, its chairman.

CDVO Presents Block Organization Skit

"America's Way Can Work," a skit on Block Organization, will be produced for the CDVO's Regional Conference and Training Institute at the Hotel Pennsylvania on Jan. 19th. All volunteers interested in the Block Organization are invited by CDVO to attend the evening session of the conference.

The skit is to be put on by a talented group sent out by the Speakers' Bureau of the American Theatre Wing War Services Inc., whose services were secured by the Greater New York Civilian Defense Volunteer Office Speakers' Bureau. Mrs. Russell said. The American Theatre Wing also wrote the skit.

City Says Price of Eggs Must Come Down!!!

Widespread profiteering on the retail level is now going on in eggs and poultry, Commissioner of Market Daniel P. Wolley revealed over the week-end.

Retailers have not reduced retail prices of eggs and poultry even though the wholesale market price in eggs dropped about ten cents a dozen and poultry fell two cents a pound.

Beginning today, the Commissioner said inspectors of the Market Department will begin a city wide price checkup.

"It is our intention," he declared, "to see that prices are reduced if they are found too high above what wholesale prices permit." Many retailers, he pointed out, have failed to pass wholesale reductions on to the consumer.

"I feel," he said, "that there is entirely too wide a spread between wholesale and retail prices. Retailers will lose the sympathy of the public if they increase prices when wholesale prices go up without reducing prices when wholesale prices drop."

Eggs now selling at 41 cents a dozen wholesale should be sold over the grocer's counter at 39 cents, he said. The wholesale price, Wolley indicated, is substantially below

Office of Price Administration ceilings of 55.5 cents a dozen.

Even though the supply of evaporated milk had improved here lately, the Commissioner anticipated an increase in retail prices. He expected a two-cent decrease in retail poultry prices.

On Dec. 22, the OPA had permitted a two-cent increase but ruled that the increase would expire on midnight last Friday. To date, retail butchers have been slow to roll-back their poultry prices. Wolley said that investigators would also look into this matter.

Meanwhile Consumer Union repeated yesterday that present meat prices put the important foodstuff beyond the reach of many low-income families. A survey of New

York butcher stores showed that OPA's ceilings were almost entirely disregarded and even the former cheap cuts are sky-high.

"Prompt and drastic action by OPA is needed to put an end to an intolerable situation," CU said.

Asked why they were charging such prices, many butchers complained that wholesale levels were so high that they had to break price ceilings in order to remain in business. They blamed black market activities for many of the high prices existing in the meat industry. Only 20 of the 73 stores surveyed complied with price posting regulations. The consumer group has reported all facts of the survey to OPA. It urged that all consumers report violations to the price agency.

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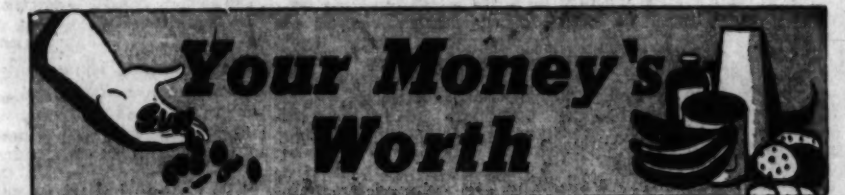
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Pass This Ammunition on Rationing

A "Primer on Rationing," brought out this week Dr. Persia Campbell, who heads the Greater New York Civilian Defense Volunteer Office, for distribution throughout the city, will give you valuable ammunition to use in convincing your neighbors of the importance of rationing, and in helping them to understand it.

"Rationing," the Primer states, "is a fair and democratic method of distributing articles that have become scarce. It is a method of giving, not taking away."

Reasons for shortages of materials that make rationing necessary are given in the Primer as follows:

A. Necessity of Supplying Our Armed Forces and Allies

(1) And we shall have to send more and more, since food is a weapon of war. We must take care of our own men first.

(2) Then we must help our Allies. Because every German or Jap they kill is one less that our men will have to face.

(3) Besides this, food given to conquered people will give them strength to rise again and fight our common enemies.

B. Territory Held by the Enemy

Japan has captured the places

where we used to get 80 per cent of our rubber; 15 per cent of our sugar.

C. Limited Transportation Facilities

Submarines have sunk many of our merchant ships. The rest must be used first to carry food and war materials to our armed forces and our Allies. Our railroads and trucks must serve the armed forces and war industry.

D. Conversion of Industry

For example, automobile factories, bicycle factories, typewriter factories are now producing instead: guns, tanks, rifles and other war machines.

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Today's Recipes . .

An excellent food fish, King Mackerel has attained high rank for its firm flesh lends itself to various methods of preparation. It can be sauteed, broiled or baked, with gratifying results. Try the following Broiling recipe from the Fish and Shellfish Cook Book. This informative booklet can be obtained for a nominal charge of 3c to cover handling costs by writing the Fishery Council, 204 Water St., N. Y. C.

3 lbs. filets or steaks about 1/2 in. thick or 3 lbs. whole fish split to about 1/2 in. thick.

Basting of 1/4 cup melted butter or cooking oil with 1/4 teaspoon pepper; other seasoning may be added if desired.

Salt solution made in the proportion of 2 tbsp. salt dissolved in 1 cup cold water. Preheat the broiling oven for 10 minutes.

Dip fish (not cut to serving pieces) into salt solution and allow to stand about 3 minutes. Very thin fish should stand 1 min. and very thick fish should stand from 5 to 8 minutes. Oil heated broiled pan. Brush fish with oil and place on pan about 2 inches below heat. If skin is on fish, the skin should be on top.

At the end of 5 minutes, turn fish over to bubble and turn brown. Continue cooking until the skin surface is covered with very dark brown bubbles. Turn just once, baste several times and cook until a nice brown. Do not overcook. Steaks or skinned filets should begin to brown and cook in about the same time. This will take from 6 to 12 minutes depending upon the thickness of the fish. The skin of many fish gives an added richness of flavor.

Will Buy Less

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DAILY WORKER SPORTS

... The Roundup ...

Three men on a horse made history in the entertainment world. Three men on a base actually made the Brooklyn Dodgers. Until those three historic athletes piled on the Ebbets Field sack and started going through the Alphonse-and-Gaston apogies, the Dodgers had no real claim to fame as the Daffiness Boys.

And in the same vein you can expect three or more Dodgers to "coagulate" on a base at the Dodgers' new spring training camp, Bear Mountain. We mean that three or more Dodgers will collect on any given base to keep warm, it will be so cold during the spring at Bear Mountain, N. Y.

If the late Uncle Robbie, or Larry MacPhail, were guiding the destinies of the Dodgers, you might expect a wartime training shift to a spot that has been famous for its ski jumping and winter sports. But with conservative Branch Rickey at the Brooklyn helm, you would expect a training site as far south as the government allows.

We don't know when the snow leaves Bear Mountain, but we'll wager it's a lot later than the date on which Branch Rickey figures. He has ordered the Flatbush flock to report on March 15. Maybe he is right, but if we know our Bear Mountain those Dodgers had better show up with skis and snow shoes. And they had better perfect their gelandsprungs, herringbone ascents, kick turns, quersprungs, telemarks, and vorlage toddlers.

On the face of President Branch Rickey's announcement, it would seem that this staid Sunday school teacher was launching the Dodgers upon the daffiest training program the "beloved bums" ever knew. And maybe that's just what Rickey wants the public to think, because he barely mentions the fact that the Dodgers—in inclement weather—will work out in the huge field house of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., about five miles from the Bear Mountain ski jump.

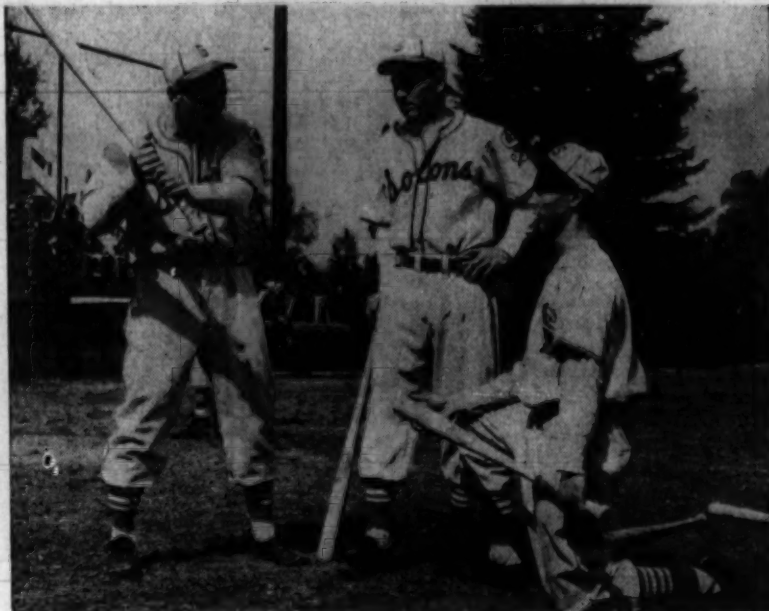
The field house is one of the most spacious and adequately equipped arenas of its kind in the east. The batting cage measures 400 by 200 feet, and the entire infield is enclosed by a net.

You will recall that Rickey first wanted the mammoth field house at Yale, New Haven, Conn., for his Dodgers, and that he gave up this ideal training facility only after being assured that the Army aviation corps insisted upon having it.

In view of this trade, which will send the Dodgers with their snow shoes, skis and tonkins to Bear Mountain, we would suggest that Rickey be appointed a one-man committee to deal with the Japanese army. We're confident that he could talk them into giving us Truk Island, their great South Pacific naval base, for Barren Island in New York harbor, destination for much of the city refuse.

Pepper, the Old 'Wild Horse' Doesn't Buck Like He Used to

Pepper Martin Oughtta Know



Maybe he's getting mellow with age, or perhaps it's the responsibilities of being a successful minor league manager... but the sad truth is that Pepper Martin of the original Gashouse Gang, ain't what he used to be. Certainly one of the game's most colorful guys when he played ball, Pepper has just been made director of the Cardinals farm of the Cardinals in the International League. ... We should have known that Pepper had a more subdued side to his nature. Wasn't he the maestro of the never-to-be-forgotten "Martin's Missouri Mudcats"?

He's the same John Leonard (Pepper) Martin—spirited and gracious—albeit a trifle more on the serious side. Managing a ball team will do things like that to a man. The old Wild Horse of the Oase galloped the Sacramento Solons to the Pacific Coast League pennant last season and in 1941 into a second-place finish. This year he will direct the Rochester farm of the Cardinals in the International League. The latter item was given out late last week and might not have been strictly on the news side, since J. G. Taylor Spink, the crystal gazer, saw it coming more than a month ago and gave readers the tip in The Sporting News.

However, the signing of a Rochester contract brought Pepper to St. Louis, and it was dis-

covered he had grown serious. He probably never will be able to come to grips with a gripe with all the sound and fury exhibited by his old boss, Frankie Frisch. Yet, if he stays at the business of managing long enough, there's no telling what will happen. He is picking up a tallender, and a baldly-frayed one, at Rochester. But if he actually has learned to be grave and turns to tactfulness after a tough defeat, it's going to be a horse of another color.

When Johnny was climbing fire escapes at hotels and moving from room to room on window ledges to keep ahead of his manager; when he was occasionally late for a train; when he was playing practical jokes on his mates, or building a bonfire on the field in 110-degree temperature; when he was stealing bases

and taking belly-flopper slides—that was the Pepper Martin we knew. ... Say it ain't so, John.

Perhaps this tragic development in the personality of the Wild Horse is not due entirely to the responsibility of managing. Somehow your chronicler likes to trace it to that black day in 1939 when Frisch, by ultimatum and ukase, disabled Martin's Missouri Mudcats. That was a terrific blow to Pepper. He tried to console himself in the belief that Frankie merely was unfortunate enough to know good music when he heard it. But there was Bill McGee's fiddle, Lon Warneke's guitar, Frenchy Bordagaray's washboard and Martin's harmonica, all muted in the lockers. Gentlemen, there was tragedy in the nude.

Of course, there have been other sobering blows in the life of the Wild Horse, not the least of which is gasoline rationing. When Pepper came to St. Louis last week to sign the Rochester papers, he had to drive up in Oklahoma and take a train. Now, riding a train when there is a station wagon, truck or even a tractor around is had enough, but when Pep had to drive up on orders from his wife—well, that was much like going into a lethal chamber.

Martin likes to travel along the peaceful country roads and do his own steering. Gas rationing has killed all that. When he was with the Cards and got an off-season summons from Braden or Rickey, he'd gas up the station wagon or milk truck and be on his way. He might even take the dog along. It didn't matter how much Oklahoma clay was on his dungarees or his boots.

A few years ago when admirers gave the Wild Horse a day at Sportman's Park, one of the gifts presented to him was a tractor. When last seen at the close of the season, he was headed for the road leading to Oklahoma City. But it developed later that the machine was loaded on a truck in the outskirts of St. Louis.

When Martin left the Cardinals, probably the only man who did not regret his departure was Bill Stocklick, superintendent at Sportman's Park. Pepper would gather up so much mechanical junk during a season that Stocklick had no place to keep his own equipment. Bill called him the "junk dealer."

The year Martin moved up from Rochester to the Cards, he took back west with him in his flivver six shotguns, two rifles, three pistols and two hounds. He looked as if he was ready for Guadalcanal.

Martin will be 39, February 29—rather, he would be if there was a 29th this February. He's had his fun and now talks about rocking chairs, etc. In his new-found culture, he said: "Boys, I haven't had a drink of anything stronger 'n coffee—and that's hard to get—in more'n two years."

We hope that his new seriousness is nothing more than a passing mood.—Sporting News.

SPORT PARADE

BILL MARDIO

One More Kid Finds Out That Chalky Is Nobody's Old Man

The fistic appellation was most decidedly dumped over by the result of last Friday night's Garden double-header. We discussed the LaMotta upset in yesterday's column, but space did not allow us to take up the pleasurable task of reviewing the efforts of one of this department's pet subjects, namely the astonishing Chalky Wright.

No doubt you know that the ageless wonder beat Joey Peralta... But what intrigued us most was the manner in which Chalky turned back his younger foe. Peralta can't be written of as an easy mark on anybody's book. On the contrary, he held a previous decision over Wright, and was rated as the top contender for Beau Jack's lightweight crown... Or was, until Chalky set about the business of taming the tough little Mexican jumping bean.

Chalky's a wonderful guy to watch in action. Never a wasted motion... never flustered. Fighting is his business, and he's got it down to a science. We used to be of the opinion that Chalky couldn't travel at his old-time pace. Just what that old-time pace was, we wouldn't know, because the venerable Mr. Wright has been boxing almost as long as we've been breathing.

But we started getting dubious of the wisdom of counting Chalky out, the night that he fought Willie Pep. Chalky lost that one, and with it the title. That bout was a 15 rounder, and for every minute of those rounds Chalky was on the move, stalking the speedy-footed Pep, and trying to nail him. Now, we figured Chalky to lose that one, and weren't surprised at the result. What did open our eyes, however, was the incredible fact that Chalky wasn't the least bit tired after it was over, and looked a lot fresher than the kid who had outpointed him!

The Peralta affair was almost the same thing. We say almost, for Joey was, is, or never-will-be a Willie Pep. Yet he too, tried dancing around Chalky to pile up those points. Peralta wasn't successful because Wright was a lot sharper Friday night than he was against Pep. He wasn't missing with his snappy, jarring left and was in such fine condition that Peralta could never stay away far enough from the ever advancing Wright. Indeed, after a while, Joey gave up the idea of dancing around Chalky, and attempted to mix it up with him.

Joey should have known better, for anyone who has ever fought Chalky knows the inadvisability of coming to him. He'll swat you from corner to corner without let-up.

And so Chalky handed another fresh youngster his lumps. Did it without so much as taking a deep breath. There's only one fighting habit of Chalky's that we'd like to take issue with. Every so often during the course of the fight, Chalky turned his head away from his opponent and spit clear across the ring. That's his prerogative. But Gee Whiz... always in our direction! He had our head bobbing up and down like we were fishing for apples at a Halloween party.

NEW MASSES

ARE ALL GERMANS NAZIS?

BY Samuel Sillen

THE JEW: 1943 HIS CHANGING STATUS

BY Wm. Zukerman

HAVE WE HELPED?

BY Richard O. Boyer

IN THE NEW ISSUE NOW ON THE STANDS 15c

NEW MASSES

ON THE AIR Sundays 12:45 P.M.

WQXR

1560 on the Dial

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Social Services on '3 Shifts' Needed

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 17 (UP). Mark A. McCloskey, national director of recreation for the Federal Security Administration, today advocated an around-the-clock recreational program for war workers, declaring "You cannot have a three-shift industry without three-shift social services."

Social services, he said, "hold together the social fabric of a community and they help determine whether a community is a good place to work in and live in. They are at the basis of maintaining sufficient and competent manpower... recreation or wise use of leisure time is one of the factors that will help to bring us back to our machines with the steel-spring strength with which we want our men to go to the wars. We cannot separate the needs of our army in uniform from our army in overalls."

1,500 Women Needed For Health Work

Health Commissioner Ernest L. Stebbins yesterday sounded a call for at least 1,500 more women to enroll for training as Volunteer Health Assistants.

These women are needed to round out the Health Department's wartime program for the greater protection of the health of the city and offers all women between the ages of 20 and 45 years an opportunity not only to serve in a worthwhile war effort but to learn much about the field of public health nursing.

Foster to Speak At Memorial

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—A book for a soldier will be accepted as the price of admission to the Lincoln-Douglas Memorial meeting which will take place on Friday, Feb. 12, 8:15 P. M., at the National Press Auditorium.

The principal speakers at this meeting will be Mr. William Z. Foster, National Chairman of the Communist Party, Ruth McKenney, author of "My Sister Eileen," and Angelo Herndon, Negro leader, editor of Negro Quarterly, Martin Chace, City Sec'y will be the chairman.

A program of films showing the "Red Army in Action," and shorts based on Lincoln's life acted by George Billings, the famous Lincoln actor.

The meeting is sponsored by the District Communist Party with proceeds going to the Red Cross.

Signs of Changing Times at Grand Central

The heavily gilded sign "New York City Information Center" which spanned 42nd Street from the Information Center to Grand Central Station, last relic of the World's Fair days, is no more. Instead, practical orange printed letters direct the citizens of a more sober-minded town to "CDVO Information and War Activities Center."

Instead of maps of the streets of the World of Tomorrow, the citizens study a map of the embattled war of today; and instead of schedules of sight-seeing buses, they take away First Aid and Blood Donor booklets, war-time menus and application blanks for Civilian Defense War Service opportunities.

Expose of 'Reader's Digest' Selling Almost 1,000 Daily

Selling at the rate of nearly 1,000 a day, with major orders not yet filled outside New York City, "The Truth About Reader's Digest," the new expose by Sender Garlin, Daily Worker staff writer, is creating wide interest everywhere. Letters praising the pamphlet have come from Sam-

uel Darcy, Pennsylvania state secretary of the Communist Party, and other leaders. Requests for copies of the pamphlet have been received, according to Forum Publishers, from Cleveland, Providence, New Britain, Conn.; Chicago, Philadelphia, Albuquerque, N. M.; Seattle, and other cities. One order has come in from a former superintendent of schools in a Connecticut community.

ORGANIZED LABOR

Because of the expose of Reader's Digest's attitude toward organized labor illustrated by the fact that it is printed by R. R. Donnelly & Sons, a firm that has so far successfully resisted the organizational efforts of the International Typographical Union, the 30 members of the Daily Worker Chapel of the I. T. U.—of diverse political affiliations—have each purchased copies of Garlin's pamphlet.

The expose has also created a minor sensation in the public schools where numerous students have brought the pamphlet to the teachers.

"The Truth About Reader's Digest" is available either at the Workers Bookshop or direct from Forum Publishers, P. O. Box 228, Station D, New York. Individual copies are ten cents with attractive discount rates for bundle orders.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and the Worker are 25c per line (6 words to a line—2 times minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 11 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P. M.

Tomorrow PARTY MEMBERS ATTEND!! Urgent Branch meeting—matters of great importance will be discussed. 1334 Wilkins Ave., 6:30 P. M. Assn. C. P., 4th & 5th A. D. Bronx.

Coming SCHOOL FOR DEMOCRACY winter dance! Albert Ammons and Baby Rines from Cafe Society, Josh White of La Vie Parisienne, La Belle Rostie and her Italian Drummer, Adele Jerome of "Let Freedom Ring," Bernie West of "New Faces," Dick Carroll's Swing Band, Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St. Saturday, Jan. 23rd, 9 P. M. 50c in advance (tickets at 13 Astor Pl., 5th floor) 95c at door. Tax incl.

Registration WORKERS SCHOOL CLASSES begin tonight. Registration continues. Complete program of courses on the War-Marxism-Leninism-American History, other courses. Register now: Room 301, 35 E. 12th St.

Ad Guild To Discuss 'Point' Ration

The Advertising Mobilization Committee will hold a meeting on Tuesday night, Jan. 19th, at the Advertising Club to discuss with government representatives a program of presenting point rationing and price control in New York City.

Mr. Prince Carlisle, Information Specialist with Office of War Information, Miss Edith Christensen, and Miss Genessa Nizardin of the Office of Price Administration will meet with representatives from leading New York agencies to plan a price control program with popular appeal.

The Advertising Mobilization Committee, an open Committee of advertising workers sponsored by the American Advertising Guild, has already completed several projects for U. S. Government agencies. "How to Keep War Time Prices Down" was prepared for OPA by this committee and has been widely used through the U. S.

The point rationing program, in the words of President Roosevelt is designed to "distribute the scarce necessities of life equitably. By rationing we restrict consumption, but only to assure each civilian his share of basic commodities." The meeting which will be held at the Advertising Club, 23 Park Ave. at 8 P. M. is open to all advertising people.

CIO Women's Program For Home Front

The Congress of Women's Auxiliaries of the CIO has asked President Roosevelt to adopt its five-point program to prevent food price increases and to speed rationing.

The five-point program includes immediate rationing of all essential consumer goods, dollars and cents retail price ceilings, assistance to low-income families through continuation of the food stamp plan and adequate enforcement of OPA regulations.

RWR Raises Nine Million Since Start

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17. — Russian War Relief has exceeded the goal of \$6,000,000 which it set early in 1942 for relief supplies to the Soviet Union by more than 50 per cent, it was reported to an annual meeting of the board of directors in the Mayflower Hotel held here by Edward C. Carter, president of the relief agency. The luncheon meeting was attended by Soviet Ambassador Maxim Litvinov.

The board of directors was told by Carter that the war relief agency, since its inception in the fall of 1941, had raised in contributions in cash, in kind, and in collectible pledges made during 1942 a total of \$9,342,204 by Dec. 31, 1942. Approximately \$3,000,000 of the 1942 funds, Carter said, was realized through participation in more than 300 Community War Chests throughout the country.

SEE GREATER 'X' NEED Carter stated that relief needs in Russia during 1943 are expected to be far greater than in 1942 and that Russian War Relief was confident the American people would feel called upon to exceed their donations of last year.

Carter reported to the board that the total of relief goods shipped and in transit, and purchase commitments, as of Dec. 31, was \$5,244,000. Of this total, 78 per cent was for medical and surgical supplies, 15 per cent for clothing, knifegoods and blankets, 6 per cent for foodstuffs and seeds, and 1 per cent for miscellaneous other items.

LITVINOFF THANKS RWR

Ambassador Litvinov expressed the deep and warm gratitude of the people of Russia to all of America for its immediate and increasing response to their needs. Carter reported that Russian War Relief has received frequent expressions of gratitude from the Soviet Union for shipments received. They have come in cables from Red Army surgeons, military leaders, heads of the Soviet Red Cross and Crescent Societies, which distributes American relief supplies, and in letters from soldiers and ordinary citizens who have benefited by goods sent through the generosity of the American people.

The major part of funds contributed to Russian War Relief, according to Carter, was collected through the activities of 205 committees throughout the U. S. Many of these committees, he said, were operating on a county and state-wide basis, involving tens of thousands of volunteer workers.

Urge Granting of Full City School Budget

United Neighborhood Houses of New York, Inc., central organization of 42 city settlements, announced today that it would call upon budget director, Kenneth P. Dayton, to grant the Board of Education's full budget request "in order that the schools may serve the maximum needs of the city during these days of stress."

The organization's program will be presented by Frederick Greenman, chairman of its committee on Public Education, when the hearing starts this afternoon. Councilman Stanley M. Isaacs, president of United Neighborhood Houses, announced that United Neighborhood Houses' board of directors had instructed Mr. Greenman to present a program calling for:

Elimination of over-sized classes, which last year increased in elementary schools by 17 per cent to an average of 33 pupils.

An all-day basis for recreation centers, playgrounds, and athletic fields wherever possible throughout the city.

Continuation and expansion of WPA nurseries by the Board of Education, coupled with an effort to get state or federal funds to perform this function.

Restoration of adult classes in English and citizenship.

A substantial increase in the staff of the Bureau of Child Guidance.

The full manning of the social investigating service of the Bureau of Attendance.

The cessation of the drastic economies effected by the city during the past few years in services rendered by the schools.

Gair Employees To Vote on Union

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 17 (UP).—The National Labor Relations Board today scheduled a collective bargaining election among maintenance and production employees at the Robert Gair Co., Inc., Tonawanda, N. Y., pasteboard and cardboard stock manufacturer.

The election, to be held before Feb. 14, will determine whether workers desire to be represented by the United Paper, Novelty and Toy Workers International, (CIO) or by the International Brotherhood of Papermakers, AFL, or neither.

Mortality Rate of Greeks Rising

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News) ISTANBUL, Jan. 17. — Mortality rate among Greek workers sent to Germany has reached terrible proportions, according to information from Athens. As a result of the unbearable labor and the exhaustion caused by prolonged malnutrition, many workers are completely bedridden.

In some barracks in Dresden, where Greek workers are housed, there is not a single healthy person. The sick lie without even a drop of water. The dead lie there, too, days on end.

Reduced to such a state, the Greek workers are openly voicing their hatred for the Germans. Lately the Gestapo arrested scores, and confined them in prisons and concentration camps for "showing hostility to the German administration."

In Greece proper the occupationists have evoked profound hatred among the Greek people—a fact which even the Hitler press cannot conceal. Many anti-Hitler leaflets are being distributed containing reports of the operations of the Allied armies and Red Cross units and appeals to the Greek people to intensify their struggle against the invaders.

"The Red Army on the eastern front and the Anglo-American army in Tripolitania and Tunisia are striking powerful blows at our common enemy. The hour of liberation is nigh. Let us help our great Allies to hasten the defeat of the enemy!"

Such inscriptions appear overnight on the walls of many buildings in Athens, Salonika, Piraeus and other Greek cities. Recently a Hitlerite patrol detained two school boys in a street as they were posting anti-fascist leaflets. Despite torture, the youthful patriots did not reveal the name of the author of these leaflets.

Infuriated at the courage of the boys, the occupationists shot them. That same night Greek guerrillas raided the German commandant's office in Trikala and avenged the murder of the children.

CHANGE THE WORLD

Masculine Comments On
Elizabeth Gurley Flynn's
Advice to Army Wives
By MIKE GOLD

Fellow-worker Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, greatest and grandest of all the Flynnns (including certainly those Paving Block Flynnns) wrote words of advice recently to the young army wives of this war.

Some throw up their jobs after marriage and follow their soldier boys to whatever far-off camps, she said. The girls often quit essential war work, merely to hang around an emotional staid while their soldier boys concentrate so stern and necessary war training.

This is undignified; it is also slavish and reactionary, says Elizabeth Flynn, for women to slip back into the role of camp follower. Women are as necessary as men in fighting in the war against fascism and China, Russia and England have proved it.

Would anyone give the Soviet Union a chance for victory if all its brave women left the hospitals and wheat fields, the factories and railroads where they are working, and indulged themselves in weeping and the old feminine frustrations and futilities?

All of which is sound logic and strategy, and most of the girls who read Elizabeth Flynn know with their heads that it is true. But with their hearts they must differ, and it was with all the pain of troubled young hearts that they wrote letters of disagreement to their respected friend, comrade and leader Gurley Flynn.

I have had a few war weddings among relatives and friends in my own family circle. In one case I helped persuade some friends and reluctant parents to permit a young girl to marry the fine soldier boy she had gone with. It has been a success. I have a young relative in the air force who has just married, and whose wife followed him to camp. Other girls have gone on working; there does not seem to be a general rule.

And it is difficult to lay down general laws of conduct to young people astride with the ancient love and romance, who must crowd ten years of living into a few hours.

They can never know how long their soldier husband will be with them. Next week, next month, or even tomorrow morning may come the signal for his departure to Europe, Africa or the South Seas.

They want as much time together as they can snatch before the war separates them—perhaps permanently. The grim shape of death looms behind all the rosy clouds and music of the honeymoon. Every moment is brief and poignant.

Who could reproach young people for snatching so eagerly at happiness in war time? Nothing is now secure, and one must live in the moment if one is to live at all. This is the wisdom of a period like ours.

Yet Elizabeth Gurley Flynn is right in taking a wider and more objective view. Nobody, not us nor the young couples nor their children and children's children would ever know another moment of personal happiness if this war were lost to Hitler.

Women must be as brave surely as men and ready to make the same efforts and sacrifices. Women have as much to lose or gain by the war. It is no longer a man's job. Women are not permitted the role of bystander when the sky falls in and foul fascism threatens to swamp humanity with blood and evil.

But Americans do not yet completely understand the immense and tragic stakes of this war. Our rich people still can keep ads in the N. Y. Times advertising \$10,000 fur coats for their read men. Our Congress contains a gang of copperheads and appeasers. Our press is largely copperhead. The atmosphere is poisoned with the lethargy, doubt and deceit of the Tory snakes.

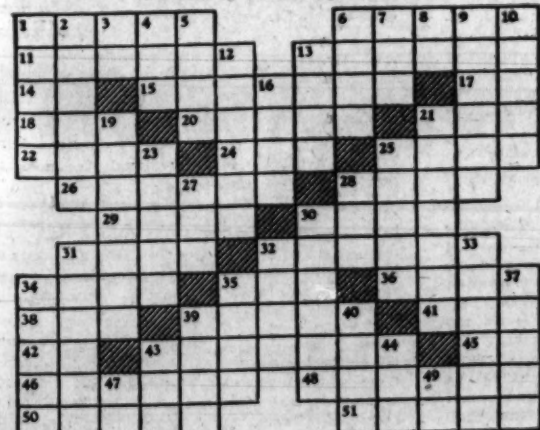
Is it any wonder that the best and most loyal anti-fascist women often succumb to the prevailing atmosphere when their hearts are troubled by personal cares and affections? What, shall they go on working while the Palm Beach women still play with rigoles and maintain the luxury market in fur, jewels and bedroom suites? Well, we must all carry on, despite everything. Hitler must be crushed, and only the people can do the job. Women are people. And women are warriors, and workers, indispensable in the fight for survival, as necessary as they were in Spain, Russia or China.

Miss United Nations

Russian-born Laine Solg has been chosen as Miss United Nations from over 1,400 applicants and will be crowned on the N. Y. Strand stage tonight. Miss Solg, whose favorite women are Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Soviet sniper Lieutenant Pavlenko, will be crowned by a group of Allied servicemen with a Miss United Nations hat designed by Hattie Carnegie. She will be coiffed by Rene, made up by Westmore and sent off with Dennis Morgan to the Copacabana Club.

Daily Crossword Puzzle

(Released by the Bell Syndicate, Inc.)



- HORIZONTAL**
- 1 Walk pompously
 - 6 A festsle rock
 - 13 Made unclean
 - 14 A Chinese unit of weight
 - 15 A Chinese from
 - 17 Six (Roman numeral)
 - 18 A coarse, striped fabric
 - 20 Attempts
 - 21 Dry, as wine
 - 23 A small depression
 - 24 Ever (poetic)
 - 25 A hand of leather
 - 26 Scatters
 - 28 Damage
 - 29 The linden (pl.)
 - 30 An outer garment
 - 31 Alcoholic drink
 - 32 A missive
 - 34 Covers with a thick, black substance
- VERTICAL**
- 1 Vegetable dish
 - 16 Hastens
 - 2 Japanese measure
 - 3 To employ
 - 4 To examine
 - 5 To possess
 - 6 To examine
 - 7 To possess
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 - 9 To possess
 - 10 To examine
 - 11 To possess
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 - 34 To examine

Writers of the World Meet in The Pages of a Soviet Magazine

By Walt Carmon

It will be recalled that about a year ago The Worker printed a letter to Richard Wright from a Red Army Commander on the Lithuanian border. This Soviet military man wanted to thank Richard Wright for writing "Native Son," which he enjoyed so much in the Russian translation appearing in the Moscow monthly International Literature.

He said that in his sector, there was a long list of rank and file Red Army men and commanders waiting to read it. Just recently, New Masses printed a letter to Ruth McKenney from a wounded nurse in a Moscow hospital, telling her how much she enjoyed her piece which also had appeared in the Russian edition of International Literature.

Soviet Fan-Mail

Not only American writers, but literary men and women the world over receive such heartfelt and appreciative Soviet fan-mail. It is because in the pages of this Soviet publication the writers of all the world meet the Soviet reader—the Red Army man, collective farmer, factory and white collar workers.

The Russian edition of International Literature is the Soviet guide to Anglo-American and all foreign literature. It must not be confused with the English edition of which scattered copies reach some of us (or the French, German or Spanish editions). The English edition is aimed primarily to give us a bird's-eye view of the Soviet literary world. The Russian edition is much larger, sometimes up to 400 pages, a large part of them in small type, and it prints only the creative work of writers outside the Soviet Union—and criticism, book reviews and book notes about it.

Writing in the Moscow News T. Rokotov, then editor of the Russian edition (Boris Sutchoff is editor-in-chief of all five editions) wrote: "The task of satisfying the Soviet readers' demands in this respect rests upon International Literature, a monthly magazine published by the State Literary Publishing House. English speaking readers are familiar with the English edition of the magazine, but for obvious reasons they are not so well informed about the Russian edition."

American authors have always been of prime interest in the Soviet Union. First serially—then in book form and in fabulous editions—practically every leading American writer has appeared in translation. As a result Upton Sinclair, Dreiser, Sandburg, Wolfe, Hemingway, Pearl Buck, Wright, Halper, Langston Hughes, Faulkner, and a host of many more are as well known in the Soviet Union as they are in the United States.

I have just received the Nos. 8-9



Soviet readers show the deepest interest in American authors. Richard Wright (left) was thanked by a Red Army Commander for his book "Native Son," and steel workers in Siberia want to know what Hemingway (right) is now writing.

1942 issue of this magazine. The English Writer Robert Greenwood's "Mr. Bunting in Peace and War" is featured. Also the concluding installment of Andre Simone's "Men of Europe." There are Dutch poems; articles on the German fascist peasant novel; the Intellectual Life in Sinkiang (1); cultural life in the Philippines; of current English and American poetry; on American folk-lore, and literary news and reviews from every section of the globe.

Glancing through other back numbers I find that beside "Native Son" and "The Grapes of Wrath," which are printed in full and accompanied by an article of critical appraisal, there were a Soviet critical version of Claire Boothe's "Margin for Error," stories by Albert Maltz and Irwin Shaw and others. Lillian Hellman's "Watch on the Rhine" came in for special attention. From the English there were stories by Storm Jameson, J. B. Priestley, Sean O'Casey's "I Knock at the Door" and too many others to mention.

How Is Hemingway?

The closer ties between the Soviet and Anglo-American cultural fields have been sharply emphasized since the German invasion of the USSR. But long before, Anglo-American literature was given prominent attention. Ten years ago, in Stalin's, Siberia, on the very border of Asia, a steel worker, on learning that it was a visiting American, rushed from his place before the blazing furnace to ask me what Hemingway was writing now!

In Novosibirsk, center of West-Siberia, at a literary-luncheon of young Siberian novelists and poets (they have their own publishing house out there) I was asked about the work of practically every known American writer; and I probably would have been there for answering questions if the chairman had not asked them to let up on me. The hunger for American literature—which has increased tenfold since then—is hard for an American to believe.

Writers of The World

This magazine naturally does not confine itself to Anglo-American letters. Writers from other countries—and of varying literary and political viewpoints—meet in the pages of International Literature. The object is to give the Soviet reader a balanced view of world literature. The best creative work of several different writers has appeared in the past few years: Roger Martin du Gard (The Thibault); Jules Verne (The Machine); Thomas Mann (Lotte in Weimar); Constantine Le Moine (In Place of Splendor); and the work of the German writers Friedrich Wolf, Bertold Brecht—not to mention the work of writers from Norway, China, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Poland, Yugoslavia, Italy and every imaginable country including Montenegro.

The great value of the Russian edition of International Literature is that it reaches the main Soviet critics, writers and editors. It is a source book on American literature in Soviet libraries. And as the letters to Dick Wright and Ruth McKenney indicate, they are reaching also the heroic Red Army men and women who are making the Nazis awfully sorry for their barbarous invasion.

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS

United Nations Day at Town Hall, WMCA 11 A.M. . . . March of Times Program, WJZ 4 P.M. . . . Marian Anderson, Song Recital, WEAF 9 P.M. . . . Dick Powell, Mary Martin in "My Gal Sal," WABC 9 P.M.

- News P.M.**
- 6:30-WEAF, WOR, WJZ, WABC
 - 11:00-WOR
 - 12:30-WOR
 - 1:45-WJZ—Between the Bookends
 - 2:30-WOR, WHN
 - 7:15-WEAF
 - 8:00-WJZ—Listen to Our Men on Land, Sea and Air
 - 11:00-WEAF, WOR, WJZ, WABC, WHN
 - 12:00-WNYC—Music at Work
 - 12:30-WNYC—Midday Music
 - 1:30-WJZ—National Farm and Home Hour
 - 2:30-WEAF—You and the War
 - 1:00-WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
 - 1:30-WNYC—Dick Gilbert, Recorded Dance Music
 - 2:00-WNYC—Lunchtime Symphony
 - 1:00-WNYC—The Economics of War
 - 1:15-WJZ—Meet Your Neighbor
 - 1:30-WNYC—Metropolitan Review, Hodes
 - 2:00-WNYC—Great Voices
 - 2:00-WOR—Martha Dean
 - 2:30-WNYC—Hernandez Concert
 - 2:00-WNYC—Symphonic Matinee
 - 2:45-WOR—Madeline Carroll
 - 3:00-WJZ—The Three N's
 - 3:00-WNYC—Your Request Program
 - 3:15-WNYC—Between the Bookends
 - 3:30-WJZ—Chamber Music
 - 3:45-WNYC—Meet Your Neighbor
 - 4:00-WJZ—Listen to Our Men on Land, Sea and Air
 - 4:00-WJZ—March of Times
 - 4:15-WNYC—Four Strings at Four
 - 4:30-WNYC—Midwestern Concert
 - 4:30-WNYC—Treasury Star Parade
 - 4:45-WNYC—Club Matinee
 - 5:00-WNYC—Readers Almanac
 - 5:00-WNYC—Concert Orchestra
 - 5:15-WNYC—Keep Working, Keep Singing
 - 5:30-WNYC—Lefty Learn Spanish
 - 5:45-WNYC—Liberty Concert Hall
 - 5:45-WJZ—Secret City
 - 6:00-WNYC—Ben Bernie Bane
 - 6:00-WEAF—Family Time
 - 6:00-WOR—Uncle Don
 - 6:00-WNYC—Song Club
 - 6:15-WNYC—News from the Army Camps
 - 6:30-WNYC—Music to Remember
 - 6:30-WNYC—Major Hoople
 - 6:45-WNYC—Civil Service News
 - 6:45-WNYC—Meadow
 - 6:45-WNYC—Bill Stern
 - 6:45-WNYC—Selective Service News
 - 6:45-WNYC—Keep Working, Keep Singing
 - 6:45-WNYC—Dinner Concert
 - 6:45-WNYC—Instructions to Air Raid Wardens
 - 6:45-WEAF—First Piano Quartet
 - 6:45-WNYC—Here's Morgan
 - 6:45-WNYC—Keep Working, Keep Singing
 - 6:45-WNYC—The World Today
 - 7:00-WEAF—Fred Waring's Victory
 - 7:00-WNYC—Ben Bernie Bane
 - 7:00-WNYC—Lia Sergio
 - 7:00-WNYC—Major Hoople
 - 7:15-WNYC—Five-Star Final
 - 7:15-WNYC—Confidential Tour
 - 7:15-WNYC—Casting Unlimited, Organ
 - 7:15-WNYC—Walters
- WHN—Berl Lee, Sports**
- 7:30-WNYC—Johannes Steel
 - 7:30-WNYC—Musical Review
 - 7:30-WNYC—Pays to Be Ignorant
 - 7:30-WNYC—Treasury of Music
 - 7:30-WNYC—WABC—WABC
 - 7:45-WNYC—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
 - 8:00-WNYC—Cracker Barrel Jubilee
 - 8:00-WNYC—Cavaliers of America
 - 8:00-WNYC—Cal Timmer
 - 8:00-WNYC—Vox Pop
 - 8:00-WNYC—Author Meets Critic
 - 8:00-WNYC—American Music
 - 8:00-WNYC—Symphony Hall
 - 8:30-WEAF—Richard Crooks, Recital
 - 8:30-WNYC—Bulldog Drummond
 - 8:30-WNYC—True or False
 - 8:30-WNYC—Gay Nineties Revue
 - 8:30-WNYC—Radio Kojak
 - 8:30-WNYC—Marian Anderson
 - 8:30-WNYC—Gloria Heatter
 - 8:30-WNYC—Counter Play
 - 8:30-WNYC—My Old Pal
 - 8:30-WNYC—Bunkhouse Jamboree
 - 8:30-WNYC—Madison Hour, A. L. Alexander
 - 9:30-WNYC—Paul Sullivan
 - 9:30-WNYC—Victory Parade of Bonds
 - 9:30-WNYC—Concert Orchestra
 - 9:30-WNYC—Music Can Take It
 - 9:30-WNYC—Soldiers of the Front
 - 10:00-WNYC—Fox Theater Amateur Hour
 - 10:00-WNYC—Raymond Gram Swing
 - 10:00-WNYC—Screen Guild Players
 - 10:00-WNYC—Record Albums
 - 10:15-WNYC—Wax Museum
 - 10:15-WNYC—Orchestra Fields
 - 10:15-WNYC—Social Problems in a Future World
 - 10:30-WNYC—Land of the Free
 - 10:30-WNYC—Paul Schubert
 - 10:30-WNYC—Chamber Orchestra of Low
 - 10:30-WNYC—Radio
 - 10:45-WNYC—Daytime Showcases
 - 10:45-WNYC—Rolls and His Daddy
 - 11:00-WNYC—Jack Sierant, Sports
 - 11:00-WNYC—Jazz Music
 - 11:30-WNYC—Jazz University, Bertin

THE STAGE

- 2nd YEAR ANGEL STREET 2nd YEAR**
- with JOHN JUDITH LEO G. and KAREY STEVEN CARROLL
- GOLDEN W. 4th St. Cl. 6-600. Evs. 8-30. Matinee Wednesday & Saturday 2:30
- "A Perfect Comedy." Times
- LIFE WITH FATHER**
- 269 SEATS at \$1.10
- EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 4th St. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
- "A vital courageous play." Leokadia, Sun
- THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE**
- American version by CLIFFORD ODETS
- GUILD THEATRE, 4th St. W. of B'way. Evs. Incl. Sun. 8:30. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. Reduced Prices for Theatre Parties

Good Neighbor:

Know Your Neighbor Speak Their Language

By Samuel Putnam

When this commentator not long ago wrote a column on the subject of the "Latin American language" versus Castilian Spanish—with particular reference to the question of which pronunciation should be taught in North American schools—he was not aware that a more authoritative voice than his had handed down an opinion on this debatable issue.

What is more, this opinion tends to confirm his own judgment in the matter, to the effect that in this case preference should be given to our Latin American friends and their chosen mode of speech. It is always pleasant to find oneself backed up by an authority!

The authority in question is Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director - General of the Pan-American Union.

Union. Dr. Rowe's opinion is quoted in the current (January) issue of that always lively periodical, which grows livelier with every number, the "Inter-American Monthly." The statement is an official one, as coming from the organization which he heads.

"In reality," says Dr. Rowe, "the only characteristic of Spanish American speech which makes any difference to the American student of the language is the way of pronouncing (c) before (e) and (i), and (s) before any vowel. In this all Spanish Americans agree; they, like the people of southern Spain, pronounce them like a voiceless (s), while the majority of Spaniards pronounce them like the (th) in the English word faith. As far as the American public is concerned, the controversy about Castilian Spanish and so-called South American Spanish is hardly more than academic between those who want to retain the (th) sound and those who prefer the (s)."

More or Less Academic

The discussion may be, as Dr. Rowe says, a more or less academic one in a way; but nevertheless, there is that very practical question, as it seems to me, of which pronunciation our students in the country are going to learn. Dr. Rowe would settle as follows:

"It seems to me that school authorities ought to emphasize the high regard we have for Latin American culture by adopting the following attitude in connection with the teaching of Spanish: If the teacher is a Spanish American or an American trained in Latin America, he should be permitted to pronounce (c) and (s) as he is accustomed to do; Americans who are teaching to become teachers should be encouraged to favor the speech characteristics of their Spanish-speaking fellow Americans." (My emphasis—S. P.)

This impresses me as being an eminently sound decision. As a matter of fact, myself (who originally learned the Castilian pronunciation) have found that cultured Spanish Americans, who know that you are from the United States, are likely to give you a faintly amused smile when they hear you speaking with that "madrieno" accent. I used to have somewhat the same reaction when I heard Louis Aragon or some of the other young Frenchmen speaking perfect Oxford English. With that insularity for which we as a nation are famous, I wondered why they did not learn the far more widely spoken "American language"; and I suppose a Latin American feels much the same way about it.

Which reminds me of something that was told me by a well known Latin American man of letters, son of a famous father. A Peruvian by birth, he was sent to Madrid for schooling in his youth and came home speaking beautiful Castilian. His parents and friends, he says, made all sorts of fun of him, until at last he himself grew tired of his acquired accent and let it go by the board. He now speaks good Spanish American like 50,000,000 others.

The thing, it seems to me, comes down to this: it is the people always who are the makers of language;

Please mention the Daily Worker when patronizing our advertisers.

MOTION PICTURES

American Premiere - TOMORROW, 9 A.M.

ARTKINO presents

GIRL FROM LENINGRAD

with ZOYA FODOROVA

See the Heroism of Soviet War Nurses at the Front!

STANLEY 25c to 1.00

14th Ave. 42nd St. 1st Floor

Wk. 7-9666

Films:

Muni Plays a Norwegian Patriot in Fine War Film

COMMANDOS STRIKE AT DAWN. Screenplay by Irwin Shaw. From a story by C. E. Forester. Directed by John Farrow. A Lasker-Cowan production presented by Columbia. All News Criticism.

By David Platt

Paul Muni turns in one of the finest performances of his career as a fighting Norwegian patriot in Columbia's powerful anti-Nazi film "Commandos Strike at Dawn."

At long last, we can say we have a film in which Nazis are portrayed as they really are. There are no Hitler-heiling dummies in "Commandos Strike at Dawn."

They are nearer to the brutal, paleolithic Nazis described by Molotov in his White Paper. There is a scene in the picture in which a Nazi officer instructs his orderly to proclaim that anyone found listening to the radio will be shot. "You talk too fast, mine hear, what was the last word?" "Idiot, why don't you listen—the last word is death."

The Sword And Axe

Death—the sword and the axe—is what the Butcher ordered for the peaceful citizens of a little fishing village in Norway. "Your industries and your culture are safe in our hands," they said, while behind them knives glittered. You need no longer fear the British. We are your friends. Incidentally, our Norwegian found on the streets after that will be shot. People of Norway, greetings from the "New Order." A small child furnishes the best comment to all this by turning to her father with tears in her eyes: Take me away, I don't like them.

With the robot-like efficiency of bank-robbers, the Nazis are shown smashing the things nearest and dearest to Norwegian traditions. The houses are ransacked for blankets, pots and pans. The church is forced to close its doors. The books are burned. "I am writing a novel myself," a disgusted teacher remarks to one of the firebugs, "I will be very disappointed if you do not burn it."

The children are taught to hate the Jews and the Poles, but are warned by their parents not to believe a word they hear in school. Youngsters—blonde and healthy—are conscripted into labor camps. Patriots are questioned by a local Quisling, "single outed" privately. In a beautifully written scene, Paul Muni calls the villagers together and pleads for action against the Nazi town-men:

"Now we discover there is only one regulation—kill or be killed. I am ready to observe that regulation. I have come to ask you how we can change over in this jungle we can murder the Norwegian people to the murdering Norwegian people. We must learn to be gangsters, thugs, useful with knife, sandbag, dynamite, noose, club and poison—and I propose that we start immediately. The penalties will be frightful—at least we have finally realized that the jungle is around us."

The Hitler Jungle

Some of the most stirring scenes show the Norwegians shooting and slashing their way out of the Hitler jungle. There is the killing of the hated Nazi Colonel which is the

signal for a man-hunt against the great champion of freedom. But Paul Muni makes a hair-breadth escape by hiding with his little daughter at the bottom of a deep well. Then, in his night across the Norwegian wilds, Muni stumbles on a secret airport which the Nazis intend to use as a base for attacking Allied supplies to Soviet Russia. That brings up the English Commando angle. Up to this point there is very little to criticize.

Irwin Shaw is credited with the screenplay, which, on the whole, we thought was excellent. But, according to the "Times," Shaw has disavowed full responsibility for the script which he claims was "seriously tampered with by persons unknown."

There is some evidence of busy-bodies at work in the climactic Commando raid on the Nazi airport in Norway with its typical Hollywood smash finish and Paul Muni's death. Muni's death was no doubt ordered by the Hays office in exchange for Muni's revenge killing of the Nazi officer. The Hays code says that murder for personal revenge must be punished.

More or less effective in gangster films, it is now being used to sabotage anti-Nazi pictures. There is also a foolish love story in "Commandos" between the leader of the underground and the daughter of the British Admiral which doesn't make sense.

Lighthouse Among Candles

But no one should permit himself to be influenced by the remarks in the press to the extent of avoiding the film. With all its defects it stands out like a lighthouse among candles, and is most definitely one of the finest pictures turned out since the war.

John Farrow, director of "Wake Island," deserves a large share of the credit for the success of "Commandos Strike at Dawn," not so much for the Commando scenes as for the direction of the underground war against the Nazis.

Paul Muni has a genuine feeling for the role of the leader of the underground and is forceful and convincing in every scene. But Carter, playing Muni's little daughter, almost steals the picture for mths master. Everything Ann Carter does is superbly right. Lillian Gish makes one of her rare screen appearances as the wife of an anti-Nazi.

There is deep hatred for Hitler in "Commandos Strike at Dawn" and a true understanding of the savage technique of illegal warfare essential for the destruction of fascism. Anti-Hitler groups in Germany can learn a great deal about such methods from the heroic Norwegians.



PRODUCTION ON THE
HOME FRONT
FOR ACTION ON THE
SECOND FRONT

Europe's Freedom Front

By James Allen



ONE of the most important developments of the war in the past months is the new advance of the liberation front of the peoples of Europe. Viewing the war as a whole, it must be said that the rise of the people's liberation front is second in importance only to the Soviet offensive on the Eastern front.

The struggle of the European peoples against the Axis yoke has assumed a new and highly significant role in the alignment of the United Nations front against Hitlerism.

In the countries occupied by Hitler and his satellite troops the people have taken advantage of the weakening of the Nazi military power on the Soviet front, and the further dispersal of Hitler's garrison troops forced by the North African offensive. They have intensified their struggle and resorted more and more to armed guerrilla warfare and sabotage.

In Yugoslavia the struggle has assumed the proportions of a sustained war by an organized People's Army, deriving its support and authority from popular councils only recently centralized in a Constituent Assembly. A full-fledged land front, tying down at least three times the number of Axis soldiers now engaged in North Africa, is maintained by the Yugoslav peoples and their army formations.

In Poland, Greece, Albania, the Low Countries and Norway, where various forms of civil resistance still predominate, the weakening and dispersal of the forces of occupation are accompanied by the growth of guerrilla war and greater acts of sabotage. From Greece and Albania has come news of increasing partisan warfare. In Poland the armed struggle is rapidly becoming the predominant form of resistance to Hitler.

AMONG the most important developments in the occupied countries during the last period is the broadening and strengthening of the united front of all patriotic forces. This is especially notable in France, where after the North African offensive, the Nazi occupation of the Vichy zone and the settling of the Toulon fleet the

process of unification advanced with lightning speed.

The adherence of the French Communist Party to the De Gaulle National Committee registered the cooperation already developed in practice within France among all patriotic groups. But the reception of the Communist Deputy Grenier by the De Gaulleists in London signified even more. It showed that the many and varied groups, ranging from former elements of the Croix de Feu to the Social-Democrats, all of whom are gathered around De Gaulle, were ready to give formal and open recognition to the great role played by the Communists in the fighting French National Committee, they recognize the reality of the existing relationship of forces in the actual liberation struggle within France and make the National Committee a more authentic complement abroad of the broad national front of the French people.

Among other things, this is a tremendous contribution to the solution of the North African political problem. For now it is clear that French national unity has to be extended from its base in France to include not only the anti-Axis forces of the colonies under De Gaulle, but all those forces in the French African colonies now occupied by the Allies who are engaged in the armed struggle against Hitler and Hitlerism.

It is not a question, as some people had it, of De Gaulle striking off a compromise with Giraud and Vichy-appointed politicians in the African colonies. It is a matter of General Giraud and the other military leaders fighting the Axis joining in the existing national front of the French people, leaving behind the Vichy men who never again, despite all their protestations, can enjoy the confidence of the French patriots.

ANOTHER highly significant development of the European liberation front is the rise of a national anti-war and independence front within the Axis countries and their satellites.

This also has been affected by the weakening of Hitler's power and the deterioration of relations within the Axis coalition, especially between Berlin and Rome.

Within the past month, the nucleus of a broad anti-Hitler peace front has taken shape in Italy, Germany and Hungary. In these countries have gathered during this pe-

riod representatives of the anti-Hitler camp, ranging from the Communists to the opposition within the Nazi and fascist parties. They have formulated their programs and issued manifestos to their peoples.

While the forces of the national front have not yet formally organized in Rumania, Bulgaria and Finland, here too, especially in the Balkan countries, the tempo of the people's struggle against Hitler domination and against the war is growing at a swift pace. The severe losses suffered by the Rumanians on the Eastern Front and the bitter opposition of the Bulgarians to Hitler's efforts to bring them into the war against the Soviet Union are speeding up the independence struggle in these countries.

In Finland guerrilla forces have already made their appearance, and the growing people's opposition to the war, which can lead their country only to complete ruin, keeps the Ryti-Mannerheim government in a state of perpetual crisis.

THE new winds of freedom sweeping Europe are penetrating, at last, into the prison which is Germany. The secret National Peace Conference recently held in the Ruhr warned the German people that to continue the war is to convert their country into a theatre of military operations, to bring ruin and disaster to the people. The peace manifesto told the people that there is a way to a favorable peace, but this road can be opened only by the people themselves if they put an end to the war, to the Hitler system and to the policy of violence.

It is still only a beginning in Germany, only a small forerunner of a broad and extensive front which can be developed rapidly as Hitler becomes weaker. The forces able to form this front are scattered as yet, but they exist among the parties and organizations suppressed by Hitler, as well as in the army and the opposition within the National Socialist camp.

The forces of liberation are there; what is needed is that they unite in struggle against the war, against Hitler and all those responsible for the war.

Breath, throughout the length and breadth of Europe, in some places only stirring into life in others already fighting a full-fledged war, the National Liberation Front of the peoples emerges to take its rightful place in the war effort of the United Nations.

ILGWU Leadership Still Harbors Dangerous Anti-Soviet Prejudices

By Rose Worris

1943 ushered in a New Year of great struggle and sacrifice, great hope and promise of victory over the mortal foe of all mankind, fascism. The spirit of the offensive is dominating all thought and action of the masses.

The most inspiring news that gives flesh and blood to this great promise is the sweeping offensive of the Red Army on the Eastern front. This offensive is driving back the fascists from long-entrenched positions, killing hundreds of thousands of Hitler's hordes, and destroying a mass of his war equipment.

It is this news from the Eastern front that has given stimulus to the offensive preparations of our nation, and is raising the spirit of revolt amongst the peoples of the conquered countries and in Germany itself. The inspiring message of President Roosevelt to the 78th Congress, promising to strike at the heart of the Axis in Europe in union with the Soviet Union, and his great tribute to the Soviet Union won universal acclaim.

FROM LABOR'S RANKS
The strongest expression of support and gratitude to the Russian people who have thus far borne the main burden of Hitler's onslaught came from the ranks of labor—CIO, AFL and the Railroad Brotherhoods. This support was backed by a pledge to intensify labor's efforts to provide the means for the offensive and to take up the battle against the defeatists and obstructionists at home.

The International Ladies Garment Workers Union in its official organ, Justice, of January 1st, devotes a two-column editorial and a special article by its Washington correspondent, J. C. Allen, to a review of the developments of the war on the domestic front, and to labor's perspective.

These articles have many points in agreement with all other win-the-war forces. However, there are two points to which we must take exception—one of omission and one of commission.

The title of the main editorial is "The Year of the Turning Tide." The title in itself would lead the reader to expect in the first place discussion of the battle front where the United Nations are really at grips with the enemies, but not in Justice. With a skill that cannot be surpassed even by the most expert

defeatist commentators, the writer of the editorial accomplishes the feat of writing a two-column editorial on "the turning of the tide," of "the dreamed and hoped for offensive strategy in motion," and further "the dishing it out with the same grit and gusto as for more than a year we had taken it," etc., without mentioning the Soviet Union or the Red Army by as much as a single word. Reading the article one would never guess that the Soviet Union had anything to do with the war.

NO ACCIDENT
This editorial is not a mere accident, a careless omission in writing, because the editorial dealt in the main with the war effort of our own nation. It is a deliberate part of a general policy. For we are not fighting this war by ourselves. Our strategy surely has some relation to the strategy and activities of our allies, especially the Soviet Union. How can we talk about the "turning of the tide" in the war without evaluating the role of the Soviet Union?

No, the editorial is not an incident in itself. It is part of the general policies unfortunately being followed by the leadership of the ILGWU. If they dare not openly speak out against the Soviet Union, they try at least to minimize its role, slip it at it whenever the occasion arises and forget the unpleasant fact—to them—of its existence. The less said about the Soviet Union, the better—is the policy of the leadership of the ILGWU.

This policy is further expressed by its uncompromising opposition to international trade union unity with the Soviet trade union movement, lukewarm support to Russian War Relief, refusal to participate as speakers at the historic Madison Square Garden Soviet Friendship Meeting on November 7th together with William Green, R. J. Thomas, Gov. Lehman, Vice President Wallace, and refusal to participate in the testimonial dinner to Soviet labor.

STILL PREJUDICED
All these incidents taken together (leaving aside the occasional contributions to Soviet relief, given under great rank-and-file pressure) show that the leadership of the ILGWU has not freed itself of its past prejudices against the Soviet Union based on lies and slanders exposed as enemy propaganda.

It shows that the leaders of this powerful union have not shown the

same frankness and open-mindedness so admirably expressed by Vice-President Wallace when he stated in the 30,000 people assembled in Madison Square Garden and to the whole world that we have made mistakes in our relations with the Soviet Union, that we have much in common with the Soviet people and as much to learn from them as they have to learn from us.

Similar expressions have been heard from prominent labor leaders such as Sidney Hillman, Jacob Potofsky and countless others as well as from such men and women in public life as Wendell Wilkie, Thos. Lamont, banker, Marshall Field, publisher, Dorothy Thompson, columnist, etc.

LEARNED FROM EXPERIENCE
These men and women have learned from experience in the past period that the lies and slanders against the Soviet Union were well thought out enemy propaganda to sow dissension and distrust among the democratic nations so that they can be disarmed and defeated one by one.

The membership of the ILGWU is bound by a thousand ties to the people of the Soviet Union and watches breathlessly the unfolding of the Soviet offensives. Their hearts beat faster with every advance of the Red Army of liberation. It is unfortunate that the ILGWU leadership allows its thinking and actions to be influenced by the inveterate anti-Soviet Jewish Forward clique. This clique places its narrow group interests above the best interests of the war, and is guided by a psychopathic fear of the Communists and the Soviet Union. It continues a vicious anti-Soviet agitation which is worthy of the best products of Goebbels.

An example of this was seen only this week when the Jewish Forward, following the lead of the Journal-American, wrote the following comment on the assassination of Treaca: "Lately the anti-fascists in America have begun to feel that the domestic Communists are out of bounds and are ready to clean out 'left' elements as they did during the civil war in Spain."

Association with this Forward clique has undermined the prestige and influence of the ILGWU in the life of the nation, has alienated it from the CIO, from the best forces in the AFL, and from the general progressive movement.

(To be continued)

Youth for Victory

A SPIRITED two-day session of a specially called NATIONAL WAR SERVICE CONFERENCE OF THE YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE was held in New York City over the week-end of Jan. 10th and 11th. Many war workers from the great industrial plants, young trade union leaders, Negro youth, young women, outstanding production heroes, participated in these deliberations. Aircraft workers from Detroit, Buffalo, California, ship-yard workers from Seattle, New Jersey, Philadelphia, Baltimore, metal workers from New York, and Connecticut, Negro youth from Birmingham and Atlanta attended.

The results of the special three-month WAR SERVICE campaign of the Y. C. L. were tallied up. In the field of servicemen's welfare scrap salvage drives, blood donations, war relief and sale of war bonds, the Young Communist League has made outstanding contributions and in many communities leads the youth organizations in the work it has been conducting.

"How can the Young Communist League contribute even more to victory over the fascist Axis? How can it help to mobilize the youth for the fighting policies and activities that are needed to help strengthen national unity and win the war?" This was the question placed before the National Conference in the keynote report of Max Weiss, National President.

THE unprecedented and glorious winter offensive of the Red Army was giving inspiration to the whole world," Weiss pointed out, showing, "that the unfolding of this Red Army offensive is the signal for America and Britain without further delay to extend the North African offensive by opening up the western front, thus by common fighting action insuring victory over Hitler in 1943." The Conference dedicated itself to arousing and mobilizing the youth behind the President for the immediate opening of the Second Front.

PAYING tribute to the seven million youth in the armed forces, the Conference pledged to extend still further the participation of the Young Communist League, together with all other patriotic forces, in all work needed to help our country strengthen the armed forces.

The delegates to the Conference were inspired in their determination by news made public on the eve of the Conference about the heroic exploits of its former national Vice-President, Bob Thompson. Giving an example of valor and heroism to all his men, Bob Thompson had led an attack in an important sector of the Buna front in which four Japanese pill-boxes were wiped out.

This news gave added inspiration to the plans made by the Conference for continuing the collection and mailing of gifts to the boys in the armed forces, for increasing the number of its members who have donated blood to the Red Cross and for plunging wholeheartedly into the newly launched Victory Book Campaign.

LIVELY discussion took place on the problems of increasing production and the need for a planned, centralized war economy. Production Commando Brigades which set themselves constantly higher goals in increasing production, cutting down absenteeism, eliminating waste, improving the quality of the product were shown to be an excellent contribution to all-out production.

These Production Commando Brigades, formed in cooperation with the trade unions and the labor-management committees have been proven to be an excellent medium for enlisting the enthusiasm and energy of the young workers in the shops.

The Conference called on all members of the Young Communist League to become active in helping form such Production Commando Brigades. To help put the policy of the Federal government for full integration of Negro youth into war industry into practice was one of the objectives set before the YCL. Examples of excellent work done by the YCL in various plants and localities in fighting against discrimination, against Negro youth on the job, in hiring and training were given by many delegations, especially by the YCL of Baltimore.

THE Conference noted that the arena of struggle for the policies for victory would take place in Congress, where a powerful group of defeatists, appeasers, poll taxers and anti-labor elements, were trying to destroy national unity, obstructing the President's policies, in order to make a negotiated peace with Hitler.

It was therefore incumbent upon the YCL to educate and organize the youth for greater attention to the legislative issues. Thus the campaign to abolish the poll tax became a central issue. Support to bills lowering the voting age to 18 was expressed, as well as support for legislation needed to cope with the growing problem of juvenile delinquency.

To help strengthen the YCL to meet its great responsibilities in mobilizing the youth for the fighting policies and action needed to win the war, the Conference enthusiastically endorsed the report of Frank Costello, Administrative Secretary, in which he proposed to launch, during March, April and May, a recruiting drive for 6,000 new members and a drive to extend the circulation of the WEEKLY REVIEW. Many delegates recorded the growth of the Y. C. L. in many states as due to the fine example it has given the youth on war services and policy questions.

Outstanding at the conference was the participation of a fraternal delegation from the National Committee of the Communist Party, represented by Robert Minor and Gene Dennis. In an illuminating and brilliant presentation, Minor explained to the delegates the fundamental nature of this national war for liberation and the role that the Communists play in national unity today.

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE PEEBLES OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 50 East 13th St., New York, N. Y.

President—Louis F. Budenz
Vice-President—Howard C. Boldt
Secretary—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.
Telephone: AL 6-9644

Cable Address: "Dalwork," New York, N. Y.
Washington Bureau, Room 804, National Press Building, 14th and F Sts., Washington, D. C. Telephone: National 7910.

A T F S			
(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)			
	3 months	6 months	1 year
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER	\$3.75	\$6.75	\$12.00
DAILY WORKER (Manhattan and Bronx)	2.00	3.75	6.00
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER	\$4.25	\$8.25	\$13.00
DAILY WORKER	2.25	4.00	6.50
THE WORKER	1.50	2.75	4.50

MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1943

Food Crisis

ARE food prices going up? The "strike" of the flour brokers of the New York commodity markets (for that is what it amounts to, since they refuse flatly to deliver flour to bakers unless they can get higher prices) only adds another piece of confusion to the growing food chaos in the country.

The fact is that the crimes committed by the anti-Administration "farm bloc" profiteers, aided by the defeatist Taft-Wheeler crowd, are now beginning to be felt in every city and home.

It was a foregone conclusion that a war economy which has controlled prices on only certain goods, and uncontrolled runaway profiteering on essential foods, was bound to run into trouble.

The price of wheat is uncontrolled (thanks to the wreckers in Congress); but the price of processed wheat (flour) is controlled. So is the price of bread. This inevitably breeds a situation where the millers and bakers (especially the smaller one) say they find it difficult to operate.

And in the case of the profits-as-usual larger corporations, they simply threaten to deprive the population of bread in order to get a break-through of the OPA ceilings. The OPA has allowed the millers higher prices already, hoping against hope that this would not raise retail bread prices. But the bread price is beginning to crack.

Meanwhile, the American supply of wheat is gigantic, the largest known in any country at any time. It is being stored in bins, stores, churches, garages, and in open crates in the fields. The Government, at the same time, has hundreds of millions of "excess wheat" stored from previous years.

The food problem may become serious if the "we-want-higher-prices" disrupters have their way, and if the Government hesitates to establish a total, planned, centralized distribution through over-all rationing and over-all price control of all commodities bought and sold.

Piecemeal solutions have clearly not done the job. Total, centralized food program must now be established. Otherwise, it is not out of the question that actual starvation may prevail in many war centers. Malnutrition is already hurting war production in some places.

The Kaiser Dispute

THE UNSETTLED differences between the AFL and CIO shipyard unions in the Kaiser plants on the Pacific coast is giving the enemies of all labor an opportunity.

Westbrook Pegler has just seized with gloating on this dispute as proving the need for scuttling the Wagner Act.

Mr. John P. Frey has just warned that "the most far-reaching conflict between the AFL and CIO than can be imagined" may result if the differences are not settled.

Such a development is clearly a danger to everyone concerned, including the dispirited. It would provide a field day for the union-smashers in every locality of the country.

With such developments looming, it clearly behooves the labor movement to settle this dispute within the house of labor.

The machinery for such a settlement is at hand. The CIO leadership has just ratified the recent decision to set up a joint agency

to settle jurisdictional differences. This decision was made by a joint AFL-CIO unity committee after a conference with the President. It is to be hoped that the AFL executive meeting on Jan. 18th will also ratify this decision so that the machinery for the arbitration of the Kaiser dispute can be set into motion.

In this manner, the difference will be ironed out inside the house of labor itself, and the enemies of the trade union movement will have no club to wield menacingly over the AFL and CIO alike.

Latin-USSR Relations

WHEN Foreign Minister Alberto Guani of Uruguay arrives in the United States he will, among other things, examine the possibility of resuming diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. Dr. Guani, who has just been elected Vice-President, is one of the leading Latin American spokesmen for friendship with the United States and the Soviet Union.

It is also expected that other Latin American countries, prominently among them Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador, will soon establish normal diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. Mexico and Cuba have already resumed relations with the USSR, with whom they are allied in the anti-Hitler war.

These new developments are to be welcomed heartily as a further strengthening of Latin American participation in the anti-Axis front of the United Nations. It is to be noted that precisely those countries which have played a leading role in hemisphere defense and in maintaining friendly relations with the United States are among the first to normalize their relations with the Soviet Union. Our Good Neighbor policy derives additional strength from Latin-American-Soviet friendship.

Where to Study

SPEAKING to 20,000 people last Monday night in Madison Square Garden, Earl Browder said:

"The Communists of the United States have trained themselves in the school of thought of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. It was Lenin who directed our attention to the riches of our own American history, which for years the workers' movement in this country had neglected because they had been misled by the debunking school of historical writing.

"Americans in the mass have not learned Lenin's and Stalin's teachings. Lenin has much to teach us about how to win this war."

Where can Americans learn these teachings of Lenin which will help them to win this war, which will help them solve its thousand complex and tangled problems? In New York City is an institution built and shaped to this end—the Workers School, a true people's university designed to give a coherent explanation of current affairs and to prepare its students to come to grips with the urgent problems of the day.

The school, now in its 20th year of service to the thinking, active, progressive people of New York, opens its winter term today. Remembering that ideas are weapons, people are turning in increasing numbers to the arsenal of theory which Marxism provides, and which may be studied systematically only in a Marxist school.

surpassed even by the most expert